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'Black Mart' in Cars Seen; Call for French Uprising; West Coast Shops Seized

The World's Day—August 14, 1944

Boston: Used-Car 'Drought' Blamed on Ceilings

A "black market" in used cars in New England looms with the worst used-car "drought" in history caused by the lack of sales movements due to OPA price ceilings, dealers along Boston's "Automobile Row" today declared. [Page 5.]

Massachusetts vegetable growers face loss ranging from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 because of the drought and excessive heat, Louis A. Webster, Commissioner of Agriculture, said today. [Page 2.]

First official war ballot to be returned to Boston arrived today from Leo T. Anglin of the Engineers Corps, Camp Shelby, Miss. [Page 2.]

Lieut. Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., son of the former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, has been killed in action, has father was told today in a telegram from the Navy Department.

Europe: National Uprising in France Called

A call for a national uprising in France was issued today by Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Committee of National Liberation, according to a dispatch from Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force.

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, held a luncheon conference with Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk to discuss the Polish Premier's recent conversations in Moscow. Mr. Mikolajczyk failed to reach an accord with the Polish National Committee of Liberation, but the prospect of further conferences was left open.

In Vatican City, United States Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Lieut. Gen. Brehon S. Somervell, Commander of U. S. Army Service Forces, were received in private audience by Pope Pius XII.

In Belgium, the Nazi Radio reports that Hitler has issued a decree uniting the Supreme Command of the German Army and the German Gestapo in Occupied Belgium and Northern France, appointing Gen. Richard Jungklaus, Commander in Chief of the German Army in the area.

A Nazi Transkontinent Agency dispatch reports that Alessandro Pavolini, Secretary of State in Mussolini's puppet Fascist Regime in Northern Italy, was wounded while directing operations against Italian patriots in the mountains of Piedmont.

Martial law continues in Slovakia where the Nazi puppet government has threatened capital penalty for "revolutionary activities, murder, robbery or sabotage of communications and health facilities."

The Liberal Party of Rome and the Liberal Democratic Party of Southern Italy have agreed on virtually the same program, in a move interpreted as strengthening the Rightist forces. This action came almost simultaneously with a decision of the Socialists and Communists to follow a policy of close collaboration.

Washington: San Francisco Shops Ordered Seized

President Roosevelt directed Navy Secretary Forrestal to take over nominal control of five machine shops in San Francisco where an A. F. of L. Machinists Lodge has defied National War Labor Board orders for several months.

Production Chief Donald M. Nelson appealed to foundries and forge shops for increased production to "meet the imperative needs of the fighting fronts."

National: Heavy Cruiser Fall River Launched

The Heavy Cruiser Fall River, has been launched at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation yards, Camden, N. J. Mrs. Alexander C. Murray, wife of the Mayor of Fall River, Mass., sponsored the vessel.

Mrs. Mason Fox of Washington, widow of a fighter pilot shot down over Italy, sponsored the submarine Loggerhead, which was launched at the yards of the Manitowoc Shipbuilding Company in Wisconsin.

George McGill, former United States Senator, announced his intention of accepting an appointment to the U. S. Tariff Commission and resigning his place on the Democratic ticket as candidate for U. S. Senator.

To meet a Maritime Commission demand for increased production of transports, the California Shipbuilding Corporation of Wilmington, Calif., will change from a a three-shift to a two-shift day on Aug. 21, to make better use of available manpower.

Pay Rise for 300,000 Women And Minors in Selling Backed

A substantial boost in minimum wages covering 300,000 women and minors engaged in every type of selling in Massachusetts is recommended by the State Minimum Wage Commission, it was announced at the State House in Boston today.

The proposed new schedule of minimum wages calls for $17 a week for experienced workers and $15.50 for inexperienced. The part-time rate is set at 40 cents an hour for experienced and 35 cents for the rest. A worker would be termed experienced after six months. Previously it was 12. A work-week is anything from 36 to 48 hours, the same as in the past.

A public hearing on the new minimums will be held at the State House Monday morning at 10:30. If they win approval, they may be in effect by Christmas.

"Many women and children who are not now protected by the minimum wage orders of this State will be covered by the new order," Mrs. Hattie H. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries, said in reporting the recommendations.

"Previously the retail minimum wage was limited to retail stores. The new order is designed to reach wholesale, industrial and commercial establishments as well as individual selling. It will, for instance, extend to door to door canvassers, filling stations, and to newsboys who are working for distributors or directly for a newspaper.

"More women and children will be covered by this order than by any other in the State's history.

The new minimum wage scale was worked out by a wage board appointed last February by the State Minimum Wage Commission, which is the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. The Commission has tentatively accepted its report. Evidence brought out at Monday's hearing will be considered by the Commission. If it approves, James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, will put the new wage order into effect on a directory basis for three months. He can then make it mandatory, that is, final.

"The retail store order now in effect," Mrs. Smith continued, "provides for a top minimum wage for experienced workers of 19 years of $14.50 in Boston, $14 in the remaining cities of 30,000 and over, and $13.50 in cities under 30,000. Rates for 18 years are a dollar less, and for learners, another dollar or $1.50 below the top scale.

"The new order plans to wipe out geographical distinctions. This is the point that is likely to bring most opposition. If the order is adopted, every mercantile establishment in the State will be required to pay the same minimum.

"The raise in small towns will amount to $3.50 a week for girls of 19 who have been selling for six months. That is where the order will most be felt. A number of small stores and shops in the larger cities will also have to raise their pay. Of course for many women the proposed new minimums will mean nothing because they are already getting that much or more.

"We are trying to bring minimum wages for women and children up to 40 cents an hour, and

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Fair—Hot

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Atlantic Charter Three Years Old

One of the great historic documents of all time—the Atlantic Charter—is three years old today.

Standing on the mainland at Argentia, Newfoundland, a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has looked out to sea and recaptured some of the salt-sprayed atmosphere of the Charter's birth.

At the same time, the Charter's role in the solution of present and future world problems is discussed in the weekly feature column "Today and the Problems of the Peace."

First Page, Second Section.

Brownell Tells Bay State Men Of G.O.P. Gains

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Contrasting the Democratic Party, as "a party of factions unable to function as a party" with the Republican Party as "vigorous, progressive and united," Herbert Brownell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican National Committee, today confidently predicted the election of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York to the Presidency in November.

In Boston for an all-day conference with Massachusetts Republican leaders, including a luncheon of the G. O. P. Finance Committee at the Parker House, Mr. Brownell said that never in the history of the Republican Party has there been so much unity.

"The recent conference of 26 Republican Governors with Governor Dewey at St. Louis was a splendid example of the way the party leaders are working together," Mr. Brownell said. He pointed out that the electoral votes of the 26 states which are now under Republican leadership are more than enough to win the election.

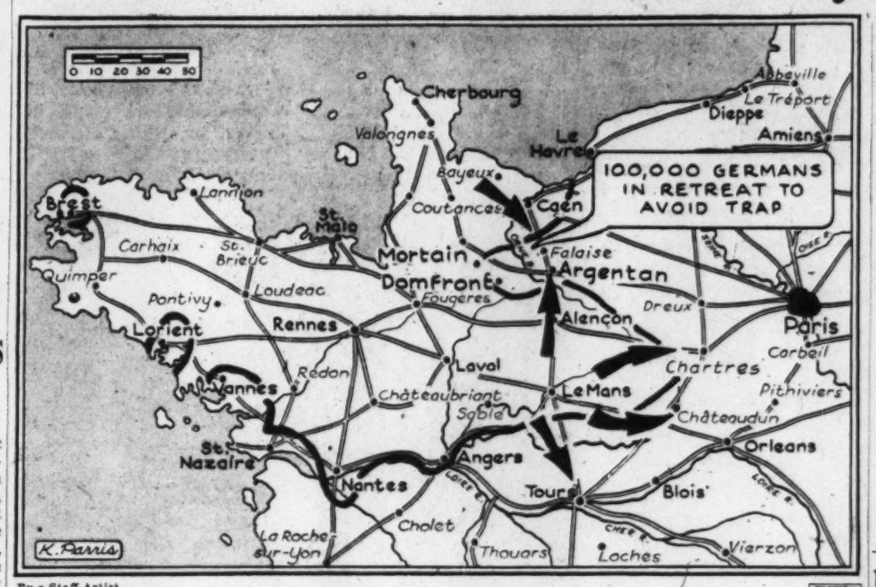
Electoral Margin Seen

Based on a study of national figures which show a swing to the Republican Party and a 6 per cent gain over 1940, the G. O. P. Chairman estimated that the Republican candidates at present could count on 311 electoral votes. Total number of electoral votes necessary to win is 266.

The warring factions which comprise the "New Deal Party," Mr. Brownell said at a press breakfast at the Parker House, are the Hillman-Browder group, the Wallace group, which he said was repudiated at the Democratic convention, the leaders of the corrupt city machines, and the Pendergast group which he charged had been given "a new lease of

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Allied Bombers Smash Fleeing Nazis Caught in Jaws of Huge French Vise; Soviets Take Rail Key to East Prussia



By a Staff Artist

Nazis Bottlenecked in France

Some 12 German divisions are trying to escape through narrow neck in north France shown between arrows in northern section of map. Other arrows indicate other points of Allied pressure.

Eisenhower appeals to all of his forces for extraordinary effort to seize 'fleeting but definite opportunity for major victory'—Parts of 14 Hitler divisions fight trap.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

Parts of 14 Nazi divisions—from 60,000 to 100,000 men—are trying desperately to escape a trap in northern France.

One-fourth of the entire German armies originally sent against the Allies is threatened with destruction unless it can escape through a 16-mile gap between the Canadian and American armies.

General Eisenhower has issued an appeal for an extraordinary effort of all Allied forces to seize "a fleeting but definite opportunity for a major Allied victory."

He asked Allied airmen to blast the fleeing enemy without intermission, day and night; sailors were urged to see that no Germans escape by water.

"With all of us resolutely performing our special tasks," he said, "we can make this week a momentous one in the history of this war."

Canadian forces today pushed two miles closer to Falaise, the northern jaw of the trap, while General Bradley's Americans were driving north from Argentan, forming the southern jaw.

Some 8,000 heavy bombers and fighter-bombers were announced to be concentrating night and day on bombing every tank, truck, motorcycle, or infantryman that dared appear in the open.

So urgent was the need of rapid escape that Marshal von Kluge was compelled to order full retreat in the open, bringing the ill-starred German Seventh Army under the full blaze of Allied bombs.

Flares were dropped during the night to enable the bombing to proceed without interruption.

Some 1,250 American heavy bombers, Fortresses and Liberators were concentrating on the 16-mile gap on a 24-hour basis, doing relay work with British Lancasters and Halifaxes.

Elsewhere in the area of entrapment were British and American fighter-bombers, Mitchells, Bostons, Mosquitoes, Havocs, of the 8th and 9th Air Forces and the 2d Tactical Air Force.

The 8th Air Force alone destroyed 6,000 railway cars and 594 locomotives.

Harking back to the French debacle in May, 1940, when the fleeing French were in the position now occupied by the Germans, there were 6,000 to 7,000 Germans attacking along the front after Sedan. The tactical force preceding the German attack numbered 1,000 bombers.

The main difference, however, was that the Germans today were able to offer virtually no aerial resistance to the devastating attacks from the air and the work of destruction goes on without hindrance.

It is reported that at a conference at Hitler's Headquarters Aug. 13, the Wehrmacht leaders informed the Führer that unless 60 divisions of full combat strength could be sent to the fronts at once, a general retreat would have to be ordered.

All indications are that Marshal von Kluge, who has drawn upon 40 of the 60 divisions assigned to him for the defense of France and who is in process of losing 12 of them at Argentan, has no reserves available for the defense of Paris.

In Russia, where 20 to 25 German divisions have been severed from all land communications, the Germans announce evacuation of Osowiec, 15 miles south of the East Prussian frontier. The main Red Army advance otherwise is west of Pskov, near the Estonian frontier.

Bradley's Coup Perils German Seventh Army

WITH AMERICAN FORCES IN FRANCE, Aug. 14 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Commander of the United States First Army, has engineered a spectacular coup which threatens virtually to obliterate Marshal Gunther von Kluge's Seventh Army—but the General sat calmly at his headquarters today his hands folded in his lap.

He looked almost as if he hadn't a care in the world, though his troops had a chance to achieve a memorable victory.

General Bradley chatted with his generals and calmly discussed his problems. He looked fit and tanned by the sun and wind.

He was found sitting at a turn in a path bordered by bright flowers. He had his legs crossed and was studying a map with his aide, Maj. Chet Hansen. He put aside the map and invited us into the house where we could be more comfortable.

General Bradley was confident that most of the enemy would be unable to escape from the pocket, where it was estimated there were elements of at least nine German divisional organizations with a strength approximating what the enemy used in trying to hold Cherbourg Peninsula.

Some of the enemy already had slipped through, however.

Corried Narrowed

The Germans' escape corridor has been cut to some 16 miles and every yard is within easy range of Allied medium and heavy artillery. In the bright, cloudless sky warplanes are blasting at German convoys.

With the attack developed to this point censorship restrictions were lifted today to permit correspondents to tell what has been

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U. S. to Start Reconversion On Small Scale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—The nation starts officially to reconvert to a peacetime economy tomorrow, but because of manpower shortages, there will be only a "thin trickle" of new civilian goods for some time.

"Go" signal for reconversion is a War Production Board order, effective tomorrow, setting up conditions under which priority controls will be eased for individual manufacturers who have the necessary facilities and manpower "not needed for the war effort."

The WPB order is expected to be followed by one on prices from the Office of Price Administration. In most cases, ceilings on the new civilian goods are expected to be set by OPA field offices, rather than from Washington.

The OPA pricing is important

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U. S.-Soviet Set Stage For Civil Air Accord

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 14

Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced today that a preliminary understanding was been reached with Russia on postwar civil aviation.

Mr. Hull's announcement said both sides favor establishment of an internatidnal authority for civil aviation, with consultative and technical functions.

The agreement was reached during conferences with the Russian air mission during June and July.

Mr. Hull emphasized that the conversations were preliminary and exploratory, and that "no commitments were made on either side."

Japan May Fall From Air Blows

By William Norwood

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, Aug. 14—It may not be necessary to invade Japan in order to win the war in the Pacific, according to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

The Allied commander in the Pacific theater told a press conference yesterday that an all-out aerial offensive and other blows from near-by bases might be sufficient to do the job.

However, he said he was convinced that the occupation of Japan will be a necessity following the Japanese surrender if the peace as well as the war is to be won in the Pacific.

Lear's View

[In Cincinnati, the Associated Press quoted Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, commander of the United States Army ground forces, as saying that "much of the army now in Europe may return home via the Suez Canal and Tokyo after years of absence." A great many men will be needed for the decisive

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Soviet Offers Its Own Plan For Security

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—The United States and Great Britain are generally agreed on the form of the postwar security system to be planned at Dumbarton Oaks beginning Aug. 21, but Soviet Russia has brought in a plan of its own.

This becomes known here with the arrival of Sir Alexander Cadogan, British Permanent Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs and head of the British delegation to the three-power conference.

Without having seen the Soviet proposals, Sir Alexander declared that he was "incautious enough to be optimistic" about the outcome of the Dumbarton conferences.

The American plan, publicly outlined by President Roosevelt in June, provides for the establishment of an assembly of all the United Nations, with an executive council made up of representatives of the United States, Britain, Russia, and China. Judicial problems would be handled by a world court.

China Not Represented

China, at war with Japan, will not be represented at the Dumbarton Oaks talk next week because Japan is not at war with Russia. China will be consulted later on the security organization.

Sir Alexander disclosed that the British Government had also submitted its own documents to the conference, but did not tell how its proposals differ from those advanced by President Roosevelt. It is understood that the major difference concerns the council vote

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Roosevelt's Talk on Pacific War Rouses Political Controversy

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—The President's "not-in-the-usual-sense" campaign and report-to-the-nation speech, which he delivered aboard a destroyer at the Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash., last week end, is today persuading Democratic leaders that Mr. Roosevelt will have to take a more open and active part in the fourth-term contest unless he is to run a serious risk of losing in November.

Politically speaking, Mr. Roosevelt didn't satisfy his partisans nor placate his opponents.

As his first public address since accepting his nomination in Chicago was appraised in the Capital, it was considered much too nonpolitical by the Democratic politicians who are going to have to carry the brunt of the campaign, but its political by-products were considered much too obvious to persuade the Republicans that the President is not improperly using his role as Commander in Chief to further his election.

Nonpolitical Observations

It is true that an objective examination of the Bremerton speech shows that Mr. Roosevelt said nothing which he would not properly and usefully say under the circumstances if there was no presidential election in the offing.

For the most part it was a factual and perhaps deliberately unemphatic report of his inspection trip to Pearl Harbor and the Aleutians and it contained three nonpolitical observations on policy.

The President affirmed to the world that it will be essential to its own security and to the peace of the world to control the Alaskan-Aleutian route to Asia and that he was sure "everybody in Siberia and China knows that we have no ambition to acquire land on the continent of Asia."

He advised his countrymen and all others concerned that "the word and honor of Japan cannot be trusted . . . and years of proof must pass before we can classify Japan as a member of the society of nations which seek permanent peace and whose word we can take."

He announced that on his return to Washington he would "set up a study of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands as a place to which many veterans of this war can go to become pioneers."

"Firm Peace" Against Japan

Despite the fact that there were even no evident political overtones in the speech, it is now apparent that the President cannot undertake these inspection tours and make consequent "reports to the nation" without political implica-

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Boston Ice Supply Dwindling

Another week of burning hot weather and many of metropolitan Boston's largest ice distributors will have to begin importing ice from the Middle West. One by one the vast local storage plants with a combined capacity of about 100,000,000 tons of ice are giving way before the hot blasts of August, the New England Ice Dealers Association reported today.

Called upon to feed war plants, thronged restaurants, trains with refrigeration and sweltering consumers at a rate that has reduced the local supplies of manufactured ice to their lowest point in many years, the biggest ice companies now are combing the outlying metropolitan districts for all available sources of natural ice reserves.

In addition to the abnormal wartime and high-temperature drains upon local supplies, metropolitan Boston companies that depend largely upon manufactured ice have shipped some of their dwindling reserves to other hard-hit areas such as New Bedford where storage facilities are small and little ice is manufactured.

So far the metropolitan Boston consumer has not had to be told that his ice deliveries must be reduced. The ingenuity of the local ice industry working in co-operation with natural-ice storage companies outside of the metropolitan area may prevent the pinch from being felt in resiedntial sections. But according to Charles Davenport, Treasurer of the Ice Dealers Association, the industry locally is now on "a hand-to-mouth basis" as the result of the summer drought.

"And another week of this hot spell," he added, "will compel us to call upon the vast storage capacities of the Chicago region." In that event, the increased cost of shipping ice could result in a rise in local ice prices, although Mr.

Continued on Page 5, Column 4

Farmer Went Haying, So Did Whole Family

TWIN FALLS, Idaho, Aug. 14—(AP)—Here's the way the C. B. Huffman family solves the farm manpower problem during the haying season:

Father loads in the field, a 14-year-old son works on the stack, a daughter, 16, drives the tractor that pulls the loads, and another daughter, 17, drives the truck pulling the big fork that takes the hay to the top of the stack.

Mother cooks.

Air-Raid Wardens Meet Test Of Flying Bomb Blast and Fire

Today marks a special anniversary—a minor one, perhaps, as anniversaries go. But it was just five years ago that one of The Christian Science Monitor's London correspondents began serving as an air-raid warden in England. He writes, not of his own experience, but of the men and women of Britain who have rushed home from work to don a tin helmet, fight incendiaries, and rescue bomb victims.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

IN AN AIR-RAID WARDEN'S POST IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND, Aug. 14—We have just been assisting in rescue work after a flying bomb crashed into the countryside near by, and recall that it is just five years ago today that we first took over duty as an air-raid warden.

Air-raid wardens do not pretend to be as efficient as fighting troops. They're only part-timers. But at the same time, they have trained and trained through five long years in order to combat enemy high explosives and fire.

Off and on for the past four years they have been in thick of the smoke, grime, and horror of battle. One felt proud tonight at the coolness and skill with which they handled casualties and debris. One wouldn't have thought them amateurs.

These civil defense workers are today fighting at the only front on which the Germans are on the offensive—the secret weapon front.

Wardens Get Close-Up of War

In the past four years, these air-raid wardens, ambulance units, and rescue and fire squads have had a grim close-up of the war on civilians.

Now as we sit in the wardens' post, our memories of what we have just witnessed are fresh. The country lane was ankle deep in bark torn from tough old oaks. Every leaf was blasted from them and ground to powder. A bicycle lay crumpled in the ditch. A boy had been riding it.

Here in the cramped quarters of our post we glance at the day's headlines, "Germany will be fortunate indeed if she has any organized army left in a few weeks from now," says one paper. "We are in the first phase of the greatest military collapse in world history. The final phase cannot be long delayed."

It is difficult to believe that suddenly it all may be over in Europe. Our five years of hard practical test in civil defense will

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France:

Allies Press Jaws Of Huge Steel Ring

A ring of American British, and Canadian forces, spurred by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's declaration that they can score their greatest victory in the West, drove in for the destruction of the cream trap in Normady, approximately of German forces in northwestern Europe.

Caught in an almost complete

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Women-Minors in Selling Recommended for Pay Rise

Continued from Page 1

not less than 35 cents. We think this is the time to do it so as to afford protection to these workers after the war. We feel 40 and 35 cents reasonable, especially so because the Federal Government is allowing a minimum of 50 cents without need for its approval.

"While most people are today thinking of ceilings on wages, we are looking ahead to putting a floor under pay against the time when the war is over and wages go down.

"We have been badly in need of a revision of our minimum wage for retail stores, as no change has been made since 1937. Investigation we made the first of this year showed women in some of the small specialty shops, bakeries, and grocery stores in our large cities were not getting the $14.50 made mandatory for them. Some girls under 18 in small communities were not receiving the $12 due them.

"In 1942 we collected $25,000 for women and minors not receiving their minimum wages in ten industries covered by mandatory wage orders, in 1943, $15,000."

Fuel Advisers Named to Aid Savings in Eastern Bay State

As the national drive to achieve a 29,000,000-ton reduction in the annual commercial and industrial consumption of coal and proportionate savings in other fuels gained momentum today, the appointment of a Fuel Advisory Committee for the Eastern Massachusetts area was announced by David A. Chapman, recently named co-ordinator for the National Fuel Efficiency Program in the Boston area.

This area includes Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Plymouth Counties.

Group to Direct Staff

The Committee, Mr. Chapman said, will help direct a staff of regional engineers, including some of the Boston area's foremost fuel experts. All volunteers, these men, and thousands of others throughout the country, are serving without compensation.

Members of the Advisory Committee are: Joseph C. Bogue, consulting engineer, 25 Huntington Avenue, Back Bay Station, Boston, 16, Mass.; Arthur D. Durgin, M. E., 407 Park Square Building, Boston, 16, Mass.; Walter E. Flagg, Flagg, Brackett & Durgin, 407 Park Square Building, Boston, 16, Mass.; Max Seltzer, combustion engineer, 79 Homestead St., Roxbury, Mass.; H. A. Snow, engineer, Buerkel & Co., Inc., 24 Union Park Street, Boston, Mass.

Requesting co-operation from the executives of firms operating plants or buildings that use substantial amounts of fuel, Mr. Chapman said that a regional engineer will call soon to analyze fuel-utilization conditions and to offer, without charge, suggestions for greater operating efficiency in the boiler room.

In addition, his expert engineering advice will be made available on potential economies outside the boiler room, such as the conservation of electricity, steam, hot water, compressed air, and other sources of heat and energy stemming from fuel. He also will leave or send special technical literature prepared for the program by specialists in the operation and maintenance of the various types of equipment used in the plant being examined.

Solicit Employee Co-operation

Executives may make an important contribution toward solving one of the country's most vital war problems—and at the same time clear the way for worthwhile savings in plant operation—by telling employees of the acute need for fuel economy and by asking them to co-operate fully with the regional engineer when he calls, Mr. Champan declared.

Bituminous coal production reached an all-time peak of 589,000,000 tons last year, but that figure falls short of this year's estimated requirements by 37,000,000 tons, the co-ordinator said. The latest forecasts indicate another record output of 610,000,000 tons this year—April, 1944, through March, 1945—but the estimated need is 626,000,000 tons, he said. Probable anthracite production was estimated at 57,000,000 tons, 5,000,000 short of anticipated requirements.

If attained, the National Fuel Efficiency Program's goal—a 29,000,000-ton reduction in the use of coal and parallel savings in fuel oil and gas—largely would offset indicated shortages, Mr. Chapman said.

Walkout Results Questioned

GROTON, Conn., Aug. 14 (AP)—A walkout at the huge yards of the submarine-building Electric Boat Company here today brought conflicting estimates of effectiveness from union and management with the former claiming between 3,000 and 4,000 men cut and the latter asserting that only 1,289 had failed to show up. Management officials added that this number was only 407 in excess of usual Monday absenteeism for all reasons.

At issue were a variety of alleged grievances claimed by the Shipbuilding and Marine Engineers' Union, an independent organization, and to further complicate the picture was the claim of the company that, at a National Labor Relations Board strike poll Saturday, the workers voted four to one against any strike.

The union posted pickets at plant entrances through whose lines, newspaper reporters said, a steady flow of workers' cars passed into at least one main gate. The picketing was peaceful and no attempt was made, reporters added, to interfere with those who wished to enter.

The result of Saturday's poll in which both union and non-union workers participated was announced by the company as: present and eligible to vote, 9,551: voting 8,128; yes, 1,717; no, 6,334; void, 67.

The union promptly charged that, in distributing a sample ballot, the company had misrepresented the issues at stake.

In his estimate today of the effectiveness of the walkout, Attorney Charles Suismann, counsel for the union, asserted that 90 per cent of the welders in the victory yards of the big plant had quit and between 25 to 50 per cent of workers in all other production departments.

Warden Arthur M. Card of the Borough of Groton issued an order banning the sale of alcoholic beverages within the Borough soon after the strike began. He said the ban, applicable to the package stores as well as taverns and restaurants, would remain effective for the duration of the strike.

Eating-Drinking Places Get New Set Of Sanitary Rules

A concise set of instructions for the sanitary operation of eating and drinking establishments in Boston was sent out today to some 2,000 restaurants, hotels, drug stores, and taverns by Dr. G. Lynde Gately, Boston Health Commissioner, following a food-dispensing study made by his department in conjunction with the Massachusetts Restaurant Association.

This is the first time any attempt has been made by the Health Department to issue such instructions to food establishments in as readable a form as this, Dr. Gately said. The instructions are based principally on health regulations and were issued as the result of inspections made by the Health Department in recent months following the City's clean-up campaign.

Although most restaurants were found to be abiding by health regulations, several were on the border line, aand some outrightly violating the rules, Dr. Gately said.

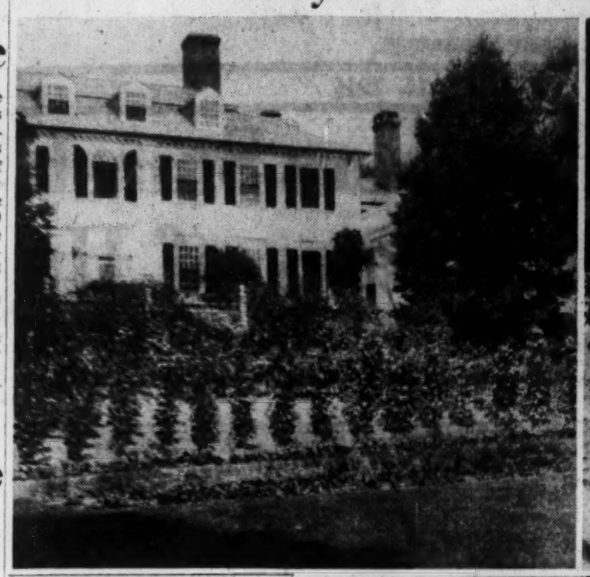
In practice, violators of the instructions which have the force of regulations, will have complaints filed against them by the Licensing Board asking for suspension or revocation of licenses before further disciplinary action is taken.

WFEA Under Sales Pact To Pittsburgh Publisher

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 14 (AP)—George F. Kelley, Jr., Vice-President of the New Hampshire Broadcasting Company, announced today an agreement had been reached for the sale of radio station WFEA of Manchester to Harry M. Bittner of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mr. Bittner is publisher of the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, President of radio station WFMB at Indianapolis, Ind., and is a deputy director of the printing and publication division of the War Production Board. Mr. Kelley said the purchase price was fixed at $150,000, and that the agreemhent would be submitted to the Federal Communications Commission for approval.

Victory Gardens Go to Front—Of Yards



By a Staff Photographer

Shortage of Space Doesn't Hold Back City Farmers

While most Victory Gardens are doing their bit for the war effort either in back yards, side lots, or public park spaces, a few have plowed their way to the front, and today are producing where lawns—and, in one case, dandelions—once flourished. Upper left: Scene in Boylston Street, Brookline, is of a Victory Garden planted in the front yard because land in back of the house was unsuitable for growing vegetables. Upper right: Small plot in Beacon Street, Back Bay, with four tomato plants, four cabbages, and short rows of beans, carrots, and beets. Lower: How a Newton gardener got rid of a carpet of dandelions which all but hid his front lawn, and replaced them with summer squashes which bid fair to produce before long.

Roxbury Private Earns Citizenship

Citizenship earned under fire with the Fifth Army in Italy is the prized possession today of Private George R. Allen of Roxbury, who received his coveted certificate from Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Fifth Army Commander.

"America now belongs to you and you belong to America," said General Clark. "During the long years of peace which lie ahead your devotion to your country must be just as spirited and aggressive as it has been during your campaign with the Fifth Army in Italy."

Fighting with the 88th Infantry Division since opening of the big drive last May, Private Allen was called back from the front to receive his citizenship, formal oath of which was administered by Franklin H. Murrell, United States Vice-Consul at Naples.

Connecticut Party Of Socialists Gets Behind Thomas

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 14 (AP) — The Connecticut Socialist Party Convention, after three hours of debate at its final session here yesterday, voted 36 to 5 to nominate eight presidential electors pledged to Norman Thomas.

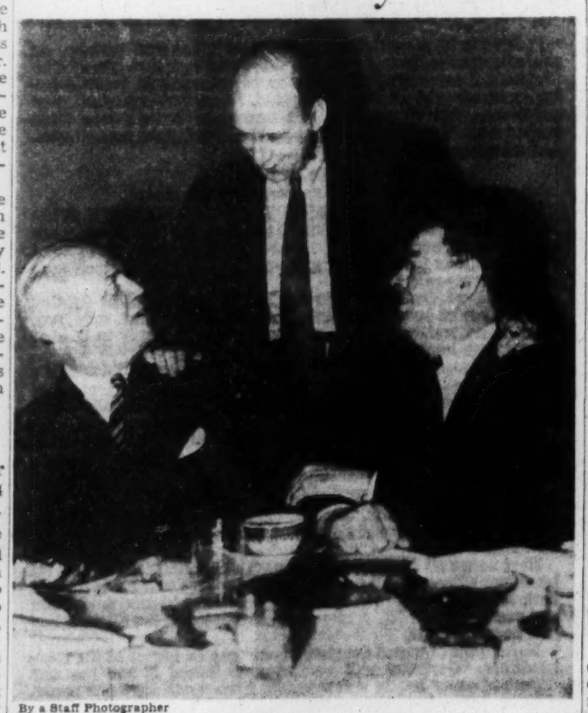
The Socialist Party in Connecticut split with the National Party several years ago, and Fred D. Schwarzkopf, Bridgeport City Clerk and leading proponent for the nomination of the Thomas-pledged electors, said the move would be a step toward renewal of friendly relations between the two units.

Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport, nominated for Governor for the 11th time at the opening of the convention Aug. 12, sided with Mr. Schwarzkopf and declared:

"Whatever the reasons were which brought about the severance of relations with the National Socialist Party, they have now disappeared. The group that we were concerned with are now carrying on within the Democratic Party. If they do as good a job as they did in our Party, I feel sorry for our Democratic friends."

At the time the split occurred the McLevy faction of the Party was warring with a group led by Devere Allen of Wilton which went to the courts in an unsuccessful effort to obtain recognition as the Socialist Party in Connecticut.

Are These Victory Smiles?



By a Staff Photographer

G. O. P. Leaders Confer

Herbert Brownell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican National Committee (standing) discusses campaign plans with Massachusetts G. O. P. Leaders. Seated, left to right, are Russell B. Stearns, Chairman of the State Republican Finance Committee, and George B. Rowell, Chairman of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee.

Brownell Tells State G. O. P. Of National Swing to Party

Continued from Page 1

life by the action of the Chicago convention."

"These factions are warring against each other constantly," the G. O. P. spokesman said, "and the New Deal Party will not be able to function as a party." He said that the Democratic leaders are in the midst of a desperate attempt to line up support for the Roosevelt-Truman ticket.

"I am convinced," Mr. Brownell said, "that this split in the Democratic Party has extended into Massachusetts. The rift is broadening every day and I have no doubt that the people will get behind the Dewey-Bricker ticket in November."

Strong State Organizations

Backbone of the Republican campaign, Mr. Brownell said, will be the state organizations in the 26 states with Republican governors. "These organizations," he said, "are successful, they know how to get out the vote, and they have elected the candidates."

Asked if he had any comment on the President's recent trip to the Pacific the Republican Chairman replied, "I can only say what I have said many times before. Any effort of the Administration to exploit the war or the winning of the war will be deeply resented by us and we will feel free to call public attention to such developments."

He declined to state whether he felt the President's trip was an attempt to exploit politically the war.

Regarding Wendell Willkie's position in the campaign, Mr. Brownell said that he fully expected all leading Republican figures to be on the Dewey-Bricker bandwagon before the campaign has proceeded far.

Asked if he meant the National Citizens Political Action Committee, formerly the C. I. O. Political Action Committee, when he referred to the Hillman-Browder influence in the Democratic Party, Mr. Brownell launched into a description of how Sidney Hillman and Earl Browder had attempted to win control of the American Labor Party in New York.

Campaign Expenditures

At another point in the interview he deplored what he termed the "apparent reluctance" of the Federal Government to investigate some campaign expenditures, saying that the C. I. O. Political Action Committee had announced it expected to raise $25,000,000. Such an amount, he declared, was far in excess of the legal limits for campaign spending.

Mr. Brownell said his chief purpose in coming to Massachusetts was to help co-ordinate the campaigns of the State and National Committees. He said he would meet as many Republican leaders as possible while here and would have dinner tonight with Senator Sinclair Weeks before returning to New York City.

The G. O. P. Chairman said he expected to return to visit other New England states later, but that Republican leaders of Rhode Island, the only New England State with a Democratic Governor, would confer with him in New York shortly.

Mr. Brownell visited his three children yesterday at a summer camp near Ashland. He spent last night at Governor Saltonstall's Dover farm.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through D5, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and most meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through F5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Tuna Schooling Off Maine

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 14 (AP)—Sea and Shore Fisheries Commissioner Arthur L. Greenleaf has reported that giant tuna, schooling in greater numbers than at any time in the memory of Maine Fishermen, have been observed from Kittery to Monhegan.

U. S. Airmen Shot Up But Live to Tell

A U. S. NINTH AIRFORCE BASE IN FRANCE, Aug. 13. (Delayed) (AP)—Lieut. Richard Kik, Jr. of Kalamazoo, Mich., and Lieut. Charles E. Rife of East Cleveland, Ohio—in a flight led by Capt. Henry Mazur of Lowell, Mass., former West Point football star—were shooting up German tanks east of Mortain when Lieut. Kirk's Thunderbolt was hit by flak.

Lieutenant Rife called him and said, "You're smoking."

"Yes, I got hit pretty bad," Lieutenant Kik replied.

Captain Mazur cut in on the radio conversation and told Lieutenant Rife to take Lieutenant Kik back to the base.

They had no more than gotten under way when two direct hits punched holes as big as manholes in both wings of Lieutenant Rife's plane.

"Now I've got it," Lieutenant Rife called to Lieutenant Kik.

"I can see the holes in your wings but your engine isn't hit," Lieutenant Kik advised, forgetting his own troubles. "Shove the throttle forward and keep up speed."

"I don't think I can make it," Lieutenant Rife replied. "My flap is gone, the aileron is gone. I can't turn left. I'm going to bellyland."

"Listen, Lieutenant Rife, you can't bellyland. You've got a bomb hung under your wing. Get some altitude and bail out."

"I can't bail out because I've been hit in the back and I'm afraid it cut a hole through my parachute."

"You've got to keep going then. Keep cool, Lieutenant Rife. We've got to make a landing," Lieutenant Kik pleaded.

They kept coming until they appeared over this French base. Ground personnel listening to the conversation on the radio were pacing and chewing their nails.

Finally, Lieutenant Rife's landing gear was observed coming down slowly. He was pumping it down by hand.

Lieutenant Rife nosed his ship down and his wheels touched the ground at 160 miles per hour. Lieutenant Kik, his engine beginning to blaze and spurting oil, was right behind him. As Lieutenant Rife climbed out of the cockpit three pieces of shell fragment fell out of his parachute. He was not hurt.

N. E. Gladiolus Society to Feature Anniversary With Exhibit on Aug. 16

Gladioluses — whose tall spikes bloom with equal facility from northern Canada to Florida—are again to be put on annual display when the New England Gladiolus Society holds its twenty-fifth anniversary show at Horticultural Hall on Wednesday, Aug. 16, the Society announced today.

The display will be open from 2 p. m. to 9 p. m., the Society added, and, as usual, the public is invited and admission is free. Thousands of blooms from all over the United States and Canada are to be exhibited, the Society said.

A special feature will be numerous classes for baskets or large vases and a banquet flower arrangement section supervised by the Florists Telegraph Association of Boston. Trophies and medal awards will be many, the statement continued, and will be offered from Canada and as far away as New Zealand, in addition to those offered from many of the 28 societies affiliated with the New England Gladiolus Society throughout the United States.

The modern gladiolus, gardening sources point out, is a species of the iris family, and while native to South Africa, has been largely hybridized and augmented in size in the United States. The modern bloom, as it is known today, was developed around 1850, when the first of the large types, with improved color, form, and size, was grown.

It is in great part due to the work of growers on Long Island, New York, that the original species was improved. Today, the work goes on all over the world, and hybridizers today ship blooms world-wide among themselves for the purpose of speeding up the growing seasons which are necessary to establish new types of blossoms.

Parent group of gladiolus enthusiasts in the United States is the American Gladiolus Society, which was organized in 1910. Composed originally of commercial grower members, the Society now embraces all serious enthusiasts, stimulates interest in the culture, nomenclature, and elimination of pests, and encourages production, propagation, and dissemination of new varieties. It affiliates state and regional organizations, of which the New England group is one. Although largely American, membership of the societies is world-wide.

Shower Forecast, Heat to Remain

Possibility of a small thundershower late this afternoon predicted today by the Weather Bureau in Boston offered the only relief from the three-day heat that government meteorologists could promise as the mercury soared to even higher levels.

At 2:30 p. m. the mercury reached 96 degrees. Its rise today was more rapid, with 79 degrees at 8:30 this morning as compared with 78 degrees yesterday at the same time, 84 degrees at 9:30 as compared with 82 yesterday, and 87 degrees at 10:30 which was the same as yesterday's comparative reading.

Relative humidity or the stickiness in the atmosphere was, however, decreasing with 49 per cent reported at the 2:30 reading as compared with 68 per cent recorded at 10:30 a. m.

If history was any augury, the temperature boded well for the course of the war. For, according to the Weather Bureau, the hottest Aug. 14 previously recorded was 96 degrees in 1918, just as our boys were making the final drive in France before the armistice. The coldest temperature recorded for this date was 52 degrees in 1882.

Although hot weather put the City Hall and State House on a skeleton force this afternoon, the City Council held its regular session at City Hall, after a quorum was rounded up.

Newton Mother to Get Son's Marine Award

War Activities of New England

General MacArthur Mall on Boston Common will be the scene Aug. 19 for the first public presentation of a Congressional Medal of Honor, when the Marine Corps will present the medal awarded to Lieut. Robert M. Hanson of Newtonville, missing Marine Corps flier, to his mother, Mrs. Jean D. Hanson.

Lieutenant Hanson, who has been missing since Feb. 3, when his plane crashed into the sea off Rabaul, New Guinea, was a member of the renowned Corsairs Squadron and downed 20 Japanese planes in six consecutive flying days.

Leading military and civilian officials are to be at the ceremonies which will be conducted in the Hall of Flags in the State House in case of rain. The entire proceedings will be radiocast by Station WEEI in Boston.

Cruiser Launching Set

Launching of the light cruiser Topeka at the Quincy yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company is planned for Aug. 19, according to an announcement from the Navy today.

Named in honor of the Capital of Kansas, the sponsor will be Mrs. Frank G. Warren, wife of the mayor of Topeka. This is the second naval craft to bear the name Topeka, the first being a gunboat at the time of the Spanish-American war.

Air-Raid Drills Planned

Practice air-raid drills in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island will continue at three-month intervals, according to a recent Army announcement which permitted the abolition of such civil defense activity in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Vital target areas in the first three states are given as the need for the continuance of the civil defense activities in these industrial centers. First Service Command officials added that these areas "must still be protected against any type of possible enemy attack that might develop."

Coast Guard Seeks Youth

Young men over 17 and not yet 18 are needed by the United States Coast Guard for training as Steward's Mates, the Coast Guard Recruiting Office announced today.

Such recruits will be given an eight-week course at the Coast Guard Training Station at Manhattan Beach, Brooklyn, N. Y. Successful completion of the course graduates the young Coast Guardsmen as Steward's Mates, Second Class. Complete information is available at the Recruiting Office, 70 State Street, Boston.

Legion Post to Mackey

Thomas F. Mackey of Somerville was elected commander of the State Department of the American Legion at the closing session of its annual convention in Boston Aug. 12. In one of the closest contests in recent years, Commander Mackey received 390 votes, Timothy F. McLaughlin of South Boston received 299 votes, and William F. Campbell of North Quincy was third with 174 votes.

New Englanders Honored

Seven New Englanders have received the Distinguished Flying Cross while serving with the Eighth Air Force, the Army announced today. Four Bay State men, all Staff Sergeants, are Herbert D. Cheney of Pittsfield, Arthur D. Glastetter of Sharon, Howard E. Milligan of Belmont, and Louis H. Silvestry of Westboro.

First Lieut. John P. Shaw of Harrisville was the Rhode Islander so honored and two from Maine were Technical Sergeant Walter W. McLain of Waldoboro and, posthumously, Staff Sergeant Walter P. Meader, whose mother lives at Pleasant Point.

Lieut. John J. Deedy

Word has been received in Worcester that Lieut. John J. Deedy, State Representative and former Worcester city councilman, passed on in England after having been wounded in action in France.

Mrs. Deedy, who married the Worcester soldier at Camp Edwards two years ago while stationed there as an Army nurse, made public the information received by her from the War Department.

Long Dry Spell Threatens Huge Victory Garden Loss

Massachusetts gardeners face a loss estimated at between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000 because of the excessively hot and dry weather, Louis A. Webster, Commissioner of Agriculture, said today.

"An hour's rain or an inch of rainfall would be worth $1,000,000 to the gardeners of the State," the Commissioner said. He added that many victory gardens are folding up and that market gardeners were having a difficult summer.

Stating that there has not been a decent rainfall since July 10 Mr. Webster said that part of the trouble dates back to the long May drought.

The Commissioner said that in Rhode Island the drought was particularly bad and that officials of the State experimental station there reported that some crops had been replanted four times and had failed to come.

Massachusetts crops most severely hit, Mr. Webster said, are corn, greens, root crops and vine vegetables. Potatoes, he said, were the crop least affected.

Meanwhile the State Department of Public Health reported today that the amount of water in storage in public water supplies is sufficient for the present season.

Arthur D. Weston, Chief Sanitary Engineer of the Department, said that the July deficiency of rainfall for the State is one inch with a two-inch deficiency recorded for the year. In southeastern Massachusetts, where the drought has been most severe, the deficiency is 6.51 inches since Jan. 1. In the Connecticut Valley and west of the river rainfall has been in excess of normal, he said.

War Ballot Back In Record Time

Boston's first official war ballot was received today by William A. Motley, Election Department chairman, from Leo T. Anglin of the Engineers Corps, Camp Shelby, Miss.

Mr. Anglin, whose rank was not given on the envelope which contained his ballot, sent his vote back to Boston in record time. The first group of 2,500 ballots was sent out by air mail last Thursday by the Election Department. An additional 10,000 have been processed and are ready for sending, Mr. Motley said today.

He estimated that approximately 25,000 war ballots will have been asked for before election time.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Little Change

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and little change in temperature tonight with a thundershower possible during the early evening. Tuesday fair and continued hot and humid with a possible afternoon thundershower. Gentle to moderate winds. The lowest temperature tonight will be about 75 degrees.

Maine: Fair and little change in temperature tonight, with some scattered thundershowers southwest portion. Tuesday fair and continued warm with scattered afternoon thundershowers in south portion.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair, preceded by scattered thundershowers this evening. Little change in temperature tonight. Tuesday fair, except for scattered afternoon thundershowers. Continued hot and humid.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are displayed from Block Island to Provincetown.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:02 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Tuesday, 9:41 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Expanding Trade Seen Only in Reduced Tariffs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Only by the American Government taking the leadership in initiating a world-wide reduction of tariffs can the United States win for itself a prosperous and expanding postwar world trade, according to the findings of a survey by the Foreign Policy Association on "U. S. Foreign Trade and World Economy," released today.

Restoration of world trade will not be an automatic process after the war, it declares, but holds that "it is not unreasonable to contemplate a great expansion of American foreign trade unless the postwar period is to be economic nationalism, quasi-isolationism, and narrowly regarded self-sufficiency."

Pointing out that American exports will be favorably influenced by the world-wide dispersal of Lend-Lease goods, the report says "while maintaining a much larger proportion of its cash export trade in wartime than any other major trading nation, the United States has also gained trade advantages from the greater familiarity of Lend-Lease recipients with the latest improvements in a great variety of American goods."

Trade Analyzed

The analysis of American foreign trade, prepared by Howard P. Whidee, Jr., economist on the Association's research staff, states that "the greatest expansion and possibly in time the greatest volume of our export trade would be with industrializing areas like Latin America, Australia, China, and India, and be composed largely of producers' goods. Russia could very well be put in this classification during the period of reconstruction, and then be replaced in part at least by eastern Europe, which may be an area of rapid economic development whose needs will not all be filled by Britain, Germany, and a reconstructed Russia.

"The end of World War II," the F. P. A. survey finds, "will afford this country an opportunity to take the lead in establishing a sound economic order in the world. Special problems arising from the war, such as British exchange difficulties, the reorientation of Europe's economy and the threat to certain areas resulting from displacement of natural products by synthetics, will reinforce tendencies toward maintaining trade-restricting measures imposed during the war.

"If repetition of the debacle of the thirties is to be avoided, this calls for a reduction in the American tariff substantial enough to permit other countries to regain and expand their sales in the American market. Without American leadership in the lowering of trade barriers, many foreign nations will raise their tariffs and intensify preferential agreements, exchange controls, discriminatory bilateral arrangements and various forms of state control. Extension and integration of these practices into a trading bloc would seriously affect the volume and composition of American trade and would inevitably curtail American exports, even if this country should respond by adopting comparable state controls.

Export Prospects

"Expansion of our exports will not of itself bring about full employment, but a blocking of our trade might well lower the level of production and income in the United States. By contrast, a lowering of the American tariff, if it led to a world-wide reduction of trade barriers, would set in motion a chain of events which might be traced as follows: The opening of larger markets for American exports would tend to increase production and employment in this country and therefore lead to imports in addition to those encouraged directly by the reduction in our tariff, the increased imports providing dollars for greater exports and for interest and amortization payments on our foreign investments and loans.

"If this country should fail to maintain its domestic economy at a high level of activity, if it should fail to pursue a foreign economic policy consistent with its economic position in the world, and should fail to take the leadership in world economic co-operation, the frustrations of the thirties will undoubtedly be repeated. On the other hand, if the United States can keep both its domestic economy and its foreign trade on an even keel, its tremendous productive capacity might well become the generating force in a world-wide trade expansion comparable with that of the nineteenth century."

'The Youngest Artist'

Wide World

Education in a Democracy

This picture of a kindergarten artist at work is contained in the annual illustrated report of the New York City Superintendent of Schools, "All the Children." The report has been selected by the OWI to show foreign countries how public school education functions in a democracy.

Army States 226,416 Axis P.O.W. in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The War Department disclosed Aug. 12 the Allied offensives in France and Italy have resulted in shipment to this country of large numbers of Axis prisoners.

By Aug. 1, there were 226,416 prisoners in the United States, including approximately 30,000 sent in during July, one month after the invasion of France.

The figures were contained in a memorandum from Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, to James F. Byrnes, director of war mobilization. The White House released the memorandum.

The report stated that prisoners are being used in all sorts of work from detasseling corn and labor maintenance at Army camps to logging and wood processing.

Relatively heavy employment of prisoner labor was reported for the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, although no figures were given by states.

Of the total number of prisoners in the country, the War Department said that by Aug. 1, 34,326 were formed into "Italian Service units."

Canadian-Born Indians Guilty of Evading Draft

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 14 (AP)—A Federal court jury Aug. 10 convicted two Canadian-born Indians, George A. Maracle, and Robert D. Jamieson, both of Buffalo, on similar charges of failing to report for induction.

Both will be sentenced Aug. 21 in Buffalo. The jury deliberated 10 minutes in the Maracle case and found Jamieson guilty in six minutes.

Rocket Study Holds Planetary Goal

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Interest may be outstripping research in rockets these days because of the new type of warfare just unveiled, but researchists who are hard at work figuring out ways to make the rocket ship practical for interplanetary lanes are insisting that interest keep within bounds of the facts.

The ideal element for the rocket is still so-called empty space, above the earth's atmosphere, according to a recent analysis by Arthur D. Little, Inc., industrial research firm of Cambridge, Mass. It's this outer-space assignment which is still the major concern of rocket research, the firm pointed out, even though the public's imagination currently has been caught by the immediate prospects of the rocket for comparatively close warfare.

Immediate distinction between rocket propulsion and jet propulsion is demanded by amateurs and professionals in discussing the subject. Rocket propulsion, they emphasize, is self-contained, the rocket carrying its own fuel, such as oxygen and gasoline. By contrast, jet propulsion depends upon intake of air.

There's not supposed to be any air above the atmosphere, so jet propulsion couldn't operate in interplanetary space. If rockets, however, could just get into that space, their efficiency would be astounding.

Without air to resist, the space would invite unheard-of speeds by a rocket which would have nothing but itself to push against. It has been estimated, however, that in order to push through the atmosphere on a 10-day round trip to the moon, a rocket could have but about 1 per cent pay load, a ratio far beyond present experiments but quite in keeping with present theory based on experiments, it has been pointed out.

Pending development of the moon-trip rocket, immediate prospects are in sight for a meteorological rocket to outmode the usual balloon which takes as much as 2½ hours to reach its maximum altitude, perhaps above 80,000 feet. Willie Ley, a recently naturalized American citizen who had helped found a German rocket society, has estimated in "Rockets—The Future of Travel Beyond the Stratosphere," that a rocket could now be made which would climb in 60 to 90 seconds to altitudes higher than the present balloons and do so without present hazards of drift.

Tank Pads Helped By Foam Rubber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

The smashing of one of the war's critical production bottlenecks through the development of a process to produce foam rubber from synthetic latex is announced by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

The result of months of research by the rubber industry, the discovery will mean new safety and comfort for millions of American fighting men. Because foam rubber previously could be made only from scarce natural latex, relatively unsatisfactory substitutes had to be used for tank shock pads, gunner pads, aircraft seat cushions, submarine mattresses, and many other vital war products.

Huge Press for Plate

It wasn't too long ago that a 6,000-ton press was delivered by the Baldwin Locomotive Works to the Combustion Engineering Corporation's Chattanooga plant for bending boiler plate up to six inches or more in thickness.

Already this press had been surpassed by a model capable of exerting a pressure of 8,800 tons. Before these mammoth presses were available, it required 30 days to cold roll and form a boiler shell for riveted construction. The 6,000-ton model cut that time to four days by hot forming, and the latest size is expected to reduce the time still further, besides boosting vessel sizes and steam pressures.

Gems Sparkle at War

Gems and near gems have received relatively little credit for their part in war production, according to Dr. William H. Waggaman, industrial-mineral technologist of the United States Bureau of Mines.

In a survey reported to the American Chemical Society he pointed out that "diamond drills are not only responsible for the success of our mineral exploration work, but diamond dies, abrasive wheels, precision tools, and diamond dust have greatly speeded the output of finished products.

"Natural and synthetic alumina in the form of rubies, sapphires, corundum and electric furnace products are performing an invaluable service as bearings for precision instruments, as well as in the grinding and polishing of optical lenses. As evidence of the importance of diamonds and other gem stones in the war program, the volue of those used in this country during 1942 amounted to more than $50,000,000 as against $12,000,000 in 1933. The bulk of this increase is due to the demand for industrial diamonds."

Non-Scratch Wool

Nonscratch woolens will be on the retail market after the war, it was forecast at a recent convention of the National Wool Growers' Association in Denver. Plastics when added to the wool will smooth the surface, it was explained.

Truck Drivers Return to Jobs

By the Associated Press

The strike outlook improved considerably today as the number of idle workers throughout the United States and Canada dropped from a week-end high of 61,000 to about 18,500.

Over-the-road truck shipments began rolling in eight midwestern states as some 25,000 drivers for 103 Government-seized companies returned to their jobs. Ellis T. Longenecker, Office of Defense Transportation federal manager of seized lines, said the truckers would receive a seven-cents-an-hour wage increase, over which the dispute occurred. The raise had been ordered originally by the National War Labor Board.

In Montreal, streetcars and busses resumed service with the Montreal Tramways Company under temporary Government control, which sent back to work 4,000 operators who had been out 11 days.

Other major settlements were at Detroit, where 7,000 returned to their shifts at General Motors Chevrolet gear and axle division and 3,300 employees of the Briggs Manufacturing Company reported for work; and at Muncie, Ind., where 3,000 Borg Warner workers were on the job again.

A work stoppage at the Worth Steel Company, Claymont, Del., which involved 950 employees, was expected to be ended today by company officials.

The largest remaining dispute kept 4,000 workers idle at the Philadelphia & Reading Company mines at Shenandoah, Pa.

Elsewhere, 1,650 workers were out at International Harvester, Canton, Ill.; 1,400 in three woodworking plants at Dubuque, Iowa; 1,200 at the St. Louis Car Company, St. Louis, and 1,100 at the Anaconda Company, Marion, Ind.

Twenty other labor disputes involving about 8,200 workers remained unsettled.

Negro Gets Car Run

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14 (AP)—The first Negro operator of a Philadelphia Transportation Company trolley began regular passenger runs today as the Army withdrew all guards from trolleys, busses, and subway and elevated trains.

Two other Negro operators were scheduled to start regular runs during the day. The three were among eight Negro trainees whose upgrading to operating jobs caused a walkout Aug. 1.

Four additional employees who failed to obey the Army's ultimatum to return to work or be fired were discharged today and their names referred to Selective Service. One of the four, Thomas A. Quigley, an operator, also was referred to the War Manpower Commission, indicating that he would be affected by Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes' order that strikers fired would be denied certificates of availability for employment for the duration of the war.

Four strike leaders, discharged last week, and charged with violation of the Smith-Connally Act, were scheduled for hearings before Norman J. Griffin, U. S. Commissioner, today. All pleaded innocent upon arraignment.

Green Urges Unions Increase War Output

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday urged all unions to increase their output of war materials in order to help "clinch the victory which now seems near at hand."

The Army and the Navy, Mr. Green said, have stressed in conversations with him the need for increased production of heavy artillery, ammunition, heavy guns, bombs, radar equipment, tank-construction equipment, tires, tentage fabric, and penicillin.

"We are pleased beyond measure over the success of our armed forces," he added, "but the final blow must be delivered. . . . As our armed forces fight in order to reach this objective, the soldiers of production must produce without fail or letup the war materials and war supplies the Army needs right now in this crucial period."

Camp Davis' Three-Year Era Maps North Carolina History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BERN, N. C., Aug. 14 — Announcement of the War Department's decision to close Camp Davis by Oct. 1, with gradual transfer of soldiers and Wacs from there beginning at once, calls attention to the fact that North Carolina history as well as American military history has been made there during the past three momentous years.

Camp Davis was the first important military installation to be started along the Carolina coast during the current international crisis. When construction work was begun there in December, 1940, employment was furnished for thousands of unemployed persons through the area, bringing the first real relief for many families following the industrial depression.

As many as 24,000 were on the pay rolls at various times during the winter months to hasten completion of the antiaircraft firing center. The near-by village of Holly Ridge, the first war-boom town of World War II in North Carolina, grew from an unincorporated village of 28 residents to a thriving incorporated town of several thousand citizens, with paved streets and sidewalks and other modern advantages and facilities.

Camp Built Quickly

Camp Davis likewise became a miraculous boom camp. More than 1,000 frame buildings sprang up like mushrooms within a few months. Within a year about $20,000,000 had been spent on the post, planned for five-year use by the War Department. Since then much more money has been spent on its extensions and additions.

At first populated by selectees who expected to be back at their civilian jobs within a year, Camp Davis, since receiving its first soldiers during early April of 1941, has sent thousands of men to far-flung battlefronts during World War II.

Planned originally to be a training camp for antiaircraft regiments, it later became the temporary home of the Barrage Balloon Training Center, then in February, 1942, the Coast Artillery Officer Candidates School was moved there from Fort Monroe, Va., and afterward the AA schools and AA Board for the testing of new antiaircraft weapons and developments established headquarters there.

Camp Davis thus became one of the most complete antiaircraft posts anywhere in the United States. Moreover, it did not consist merely of the one main reservation on pocosin land of Onslow and Pender Counties. It was in actuality the focal point of an extensive area of military responsibility which includes all the Carolina coastal counties stretching 352 miles along the seashore from the Virginia border to Myrtle Beach, S. C.

Many Activities Directed

For the numerous Army installations in this strategic coastal territory Camp Davis directs their internal security, police forces, supplies, and administration—everything, in fact, except the fighting of their combat teams.

This military responsibility incorporates practically all branches of the service—infantry, mechanized cavalry, coast artillery, tanks and tractors, air forces and paratroopers, airborne command training and combat teams, in addition to the primary function of antiaircraft artillery training for the army ground forces.

Besides the many men stationed at Camp Davis, there have been as many as 2,000 women, including Wacs, Army nurses, librarians, hostesses, recreation workers, Wasps, or Women's Airforce Service Pilots, and Wows, or Women Ordnance Workers. The women even fly planes for tow-target practice by antiaircraft gunners and repair the big guns used for coastal defenses.

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Exhibitions at Worcester—Stage, Screen—Chamber Symphony Series Opened

Paintings, Decorative Arts, Prints, Photographs Shown

By Dorothy Adlow

Worcester, Mass.

The Worcester Art Museum has not relaxed its generous program of exhibitions, despite staff depletions due to war. Currently there are several new displays which include paintings, water colors, prints, illustrations, photographs and decorative arts. Many important possessions have been brought out of storage; new accessions have been hung.

Not that Worcester needs any featured "attractions" to beckon spectators, with its permanent display of superb Roman mosaics, its choice Asiatic treasures, its Flemish primitives, Renaissance pictures and sculptures, tapestries, silver, and porcelains. The Museum is also well stocked with early American furniture and portraits.

The Theodore T. and Mary G. Ellis Collection was a princely endowment which bestowed sumptuous treasure upon Worcester in comparable profusion with the Grenville Winthrop gift to the Fogg Museum. Installations have been completed this summer in two large galleries, one arranged with English pictures and decorative arts, the other with French objects of the eighteenth century.

Those who enjoy seeing pictures in a context of fine cabinetwork, textiles and ceramics will be pleased with the setting. The eighteenth century was an era of good taste in both England and France. Circumstances favored the production of these pieces, handsomely designed, beautifully carved, delicately encrusted, adorned with inlays of Sèvres porcelain, applied with ormolu. The useful arts became fine art, expressing luxury and refinement.

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Sir Joshua Reynolds' Portrait of Captain Bligh is an ornamental likeness holding its own amidst these exquisite furnishings. There are two landscapes by Thomas Gainsborough, whose preference for "landskip" over face painting was never concealed. His "Landscape with Oak Trees" was an early pastoral. It is an enchanting scene, which the young Gainsborough must have produced with eager concentration, working diligently on every tree, bough and leaf, and catching the light as it fell upon and articulated each detail.

"Grand Landscape" is a larger canvas and later work, and it shows the artist contracting light and shaded areas, using broader, sweeping effects, and accentuating focal details. He is more professional, more wise. He knows when to conserve his means, when to lash out brilliantly.

Other English canvases include a classical landscape by Richard Wilson, a "Farmyard Scene" by George Morland, a self-portrait by J. Opie, and J. S. Copley's "Brooke Watson and the Shark." The latter has hung for many years in the Boston Museum. It finds a place among English pictures because it was painted in the English period of Copley's career. It reveals Copley, the story-teller (and this was a tall one).

In the French room is a picture of the fête champêtre type by Jean-Baptiste Pater. Working after the manner of Watteau, he portrayed the French élite at their pastimes in their fine gardens. Lustrous silks and elegant velvets are painted with appropriate éclat. Delicate Sèvres porcelains, exquisite furniture upholstered with Beauvais tapestry, and dainty little cabinets called bonheur du jour reveal the finesses of French taste at the end of that great epoch. Most of the decorative pieces are Louis XVI.

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Elsewhere in the museum is a display of European and American Decorative Arts of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It includes nicely arranged displays of Worcester, Sèvres, Spode, English silver, and pieces by Jensen, specimens of Venetian glass, Irish Waterford candelabra, and pieces of Orrefors glass.

In the American picture gallery are two noteworthy recent purchases. "Deer, Mount Storm Park," is by Worthington Whittredge, one of the first American painters from the Middle West to become famous. He was born in Ohio, studied at Düsseldorf and Rome, and became one of the Hudson River painters. The Worcester Whittredge is a work of his earlier days before he had any training. It is a remarkable piece, considering that the artist was self-taught when he produced it.

Another acquisition is Eastman Johnson's "The Overseer on the Plantation," a study made apparently before his days of genre.

Two other exhibitions have been arranged at Worcester of interest to antiquarians, historians, educators and children. One display is circulated by the Division of Education of the Philadelphia Museum. It is called "The Art of Games." There are photographs and reproductions of works of art reaching back into art history to show means of entertainment, exercise and diversion.

Finally, there is an Index of Design display of "Cowboys and Indians." The water colors were prepared several years ago as one of the WPA projects. Painstakingly reproduced are an assortment of objects, ornaments, utensils, and paraphernalia used by Americans of Colonial and early Republican days. The artists were highly skilled in faithful reproduction and these water colors are to remain documentary records of American folkways. There are pictures of saddles and spurs, models of stage coaches, and that indigenous sculptural specialty, the cigar store Indian.

Louise Sheridan

Nell Harrison

In "Last Stop," coming to the Wilbur Aug. 21 for one week.

Fragment of a Roman Mosaic

From a Villa at Antioch, now in the permanent collection of the Worcester Art Museum.

James Abresch

Mary Davenport

Soloist in Mahler's "Kindertotenlieder" at the first of the Boston Symphony's summer series of concerts.

Mary Davenport Is Soloist, Bernard Zighera Conductor

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Mary Davenport, contralto, gave the opening event of the Chamber Music Concerts of the Boston Symphony its particular character at New England Mutual Hall last night, taking the vocal solo part in Mahler's songs that go under the title of "Kindertotenlieder."

Miss Davenport is one of those singers who know precisely what to do and how to manage, carrying a melody to accompaniment of a condensed orchestral group. There is something about this type of task that mere good tone and skillful execution cannot alone take care of. A highly sensitive musician and masterfully alert interpreter are demanded; somebody the artistic peers of the players, somebody who understands ensemble, and somebody who can dominate the situation without, at the same time, overtopping it.

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Instrumentalists like the Boston Symphony front desk men, who compose the foundation membership of the summer chamber orchestra, seem to know where to go to find such a singer; and there always seems to be one available somewhere. Strange, too; because opportunity for practice and experience in the line is very small indeed. Perhaps tact for the special sort of performance is worked into by thought and imagination rather than by drill and instruction.

At any rate, Miss Davenport made a success of the five pieces comprised in her part of the program, her voice being at once excellent at speech (English text used) and ideal for blending with the rich, varied, and beautiful tone coloring of Mahler's assemblage of strings, wood and brass.

Times come when Mahler captivates, and here was one of them. What a great advance the modern orchestral ensemble is over the old paired group of executants became evident when the "Kindertotenlieder" as a piece was considered in comparison with the Mozart Serenade in C minor for oboes, clarinets, horns and bassoons. That eighteenth-century bald mechanism is indeed happily outgrown.

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Nevertheless, take these twentieth-century notions and inventions the least bit too far, and we get an exasperatingly complicated and distressingly ingenious construction like the three-movement work of Martinů, presented for the first time in Boston, carrying the title Tre Ricercare. The Italian form known as ricercare, if it is a form, implies something written with effort. It boldly makes pretense to technical profundity; and the composer in this case lives up to all expectations. The only difficulty is going to be to make a listener like the sound of it. But the modern man is allowed to be deep in his fancyings and be a harmonic and contrapuntal virtuoso if he thinks he must; that is no more than Bach, whose Brandenburg Concerto No. 3, with which the program began, is permitted.

Seems as though certain old chamber orchestra works could safely go unconducted. A conductor, however, is the rule; and for the first of the four concerts of the series, Bernard Zighera was the man.

'Rebecca' Coming

"Rebecca," dramatization of Daphne du Maurier's novel, will arrive at the Plymouth Theater Oct. 16 as one of the Theater Guild-American Theater Society series of subscription plays. Victor Payne-Jennings is the producer and the cast includes Bramwell Fletcher as Maxim de Winter, Florence Reed as Mrs. Danvers, Diana Barrymore as the second Mrs. de Winter, Margaret Bannerman as Beatrice Lacy, Franklyn Fox as Giles Lacy, and Claude Horton as Crawley. The play is scheduled to open on Broadway in December.

'Family' Going Overseas

"Three Is a Family," now in its penultimate week at the Colonial, will be sent overseas for the entertainment of the armed services, according to New York report. John Golden has donated the entire physical production to USO-Camp Shows, and it is possible that the current company may go along too.

News of Motion Pictures

Ring Lardner, Jr., has been signed by William Cagney Productions to do the screen play for "Bugles in the Afternoon," a historical novel by Ernest Haycox, in which James Cagney will be starred.

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Preparations will begin soon at Warner Brothers studio on "The Life of Will Rogers."

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M-G-M shortly will begin work on a Women's Army Corps feature, with Lana Turner, Laraine Day, and Susan Peters in leading roles. Much of the filming will be done at the Fort Des Moines, Iowa, WAC Training Center, and at the Officers' Training Camp, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Eddie Buzzell will be the director.

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Lee Strassberg, formerly with the Group Theater, New York, has become a film director with Twentieth Century-Fox.

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Ted Tetzlaff, for years one of Hollywood's top cameramen, has been signed to a contract by RKO Radio calling for his services not only as a cinematographer but also to direct one picture a year.

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Nearly 1,000 pictures of Chinese cities devastated by Jap bombing were compiled by RKO Radio's art department as data for the sets created in connection with the studio's screen treatment of Pearl Buck's best seller "China Sky."

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Paul Muni has been signed by Columbia to play the stellar role of Kulkov, the Russian guerrilla, in the picturization of the Janet and Philip Stevenson play, "Counterattack." This will be Muni's second picture for Columbia this year, the first being the Technicolor production, "A Song To Remember," in which he played Professor Elsner, Chopin's music teacher. "Counterattack" will also mark the return to Columbia of Director Zoltan Korda.

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Jack L. Warner, executive producer for Warner Bros., has announced plans for production of a sequel to "Janie," comedy hit now running at the New York Strand Theatre. The sequel will be called "Janie Meets the Marines" and will star Joyce Reynolds, who plays the title role in the current "Janie."

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Morton Gould, composer, is performing a quadruple assignment for Charles R. Rogers' forthcoming United Artists comedy with music "High Among the Stars." Gould is composing music for the film, orchestrating and arranging the score, will conduct a symphony orchestra, and will play a role before the cameras.

Opening Postponed

Because of difficulties presented by an elaborate physical production, the opening of "Dark of the Moon," starring Carol Stone, at the Cambridge Summer Theater, has been postponed until tomorrow evening.

Theatrical Notes

Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse have added "Wings of the Morning" to their New York production schedule for this season. This play, about the B-26 plane operations, is by Lieuts. Robert C. Cooke and Benjamin McCartney.

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Gus Schirmer, Jr., is so pleased with the reception given to his revival of "Little Women" in Stamford, Conn., recently, that he hopes to show it to New York this season. Then there is talk of a New York production of a musical version of the play, to be called "My Little Women," with a book by Max Scheck and John Ravold, music by Geoffrey O'Hara, and lyrics by Frederick Howard.

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Lois Wilson, long of the screen, but in recent years occupied with the theater, has become leading woman of the "Chicken Every Sunday" company in New York.

* * *

USO Camp Shows are preparing to send overseas more plays and additional musicals. Peggy Wood is heading the cast of "Blithe Spirit," which is soon to start a six-months tour, and Sam Levene will be seen in one of the two companies of "Three Men on a Horse" which are soon to begin performances. Other Broadway attractions booked over the "foxhole circuit," are "Over 21," "Junior Miss," "The First Year," "The Male Animal," "Ten Little Indians," "The Firefly," "Mexican Hayride," "Star and Garter," "Hellzapoppin," "Irene," "Porgy and Bess," and "Oklahoma!" Also soon to open is a repertory company. New York theater men who are helping to launch these activities include Hugh Rennie, Ronald Hammond, Bert Lytell, Michael Todd, John Pollock, Emil Friedlander, Ben Boyar, and Harry Krivit.

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The company that has been appearing successfully in Pacific Coast cities in "The Song of Norway," an operetta about the composer Grieg, has arrived in New York for rehearsals in preparation for the opening at the Imperial Theater on Aug. 21. The cast is headed by Irra Petina, Helena Bliss, Lawrence Brooks, Robert Shafer, Sig Arno, Walter Kingsford, Ivy Scott, Janet Hamer, and Kent Edwards.

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Jimmy Durante is seeking three months' leave from his radio commitments in order to entertain the soldiers overseas.

Art Exhibitions

Boris Mirski Gallery, 165 Charles Street—"Transition," pictures by young artists of Boston. Through Sept. 14.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Water color by Jean-Louis Forain.

Goodspeeds, 18 Beacon Street—Prints of sportsmen.

Hellman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Lithographs of American countryside.

Robert V. Vose, 559 Boylston Street—American landscapes. Hudson School. Through the summer.

Stuart Art Gallery, 455 Stuart Street—Exhibit of prints by artists of the advanced art. Through Aug. 26.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 82 Newbury Street—Exhibition and sale of handwrought silver and hollow ware; pottery by the Society's craftsmen. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Closed Saturday during August.

Museum of Fine Arts—French arts of the eighteenth century. Through Sept. 3; shell spirals in art and symbolic education. Through Sept. 10. Recent accessions—paintings by Monet, Casin, Michallon, Bertin, Dennis Miller Bunker; print processes. Museum hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily; 1:30 to 5:30 Sundays. Closed Mondays.

Fogg Museum of Art—New acquisitions of Drawings and Prints Through summer.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art—Exhibition of Gadgets of Century Ago To September 11.

Concord: Concord Art Association—Exhibition of oil paintings and crayon drawings by Alexandre Iacovleff and lithographs by Stow Wengenroth. Open week days, except Monday, from 10 a. m., to 5 p. m. Sndays: 2 to 5. Through August.

Pittsfield: The Berkshire Museum—Works by Reginald Marsh. Courtesy Frank K. M. Rehn. Through Aug. 31.

Rockport: The Thieme Gallery, 6 South Street—Paintings, sculpture and prints. Through September.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—2:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World news. v XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Comedy based on Venezuelan customs. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 49.4 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Current events. A talk by David Raymond. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.32 meg., 29.1 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Madame Tussaud's. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. GHR, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 7.88 meg., 194.9 m.

Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes: Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.00 meg., 31.03 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's F. M. Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale: Music.
4:30 p. m.—Novatime: Music.
4:45 p. m.—Sammy Kaye's Orchestra.
5:00 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:30 p. m.—Red Cross Program.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
7:00 p. m.—Johnny Mercer's Orchestra.
7:15 p. m.—News of the World.
7:30 p. m.—The Carol Sisters.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn, news.
8:00 p. m. to 10—Same as WBA.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR-WMTW

3:00 p. m. to 5 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant: Music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 11:15—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—No performance tonight.

Music

New England Mutual Hall—Repetition of the concert given last night by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Bernard Zighera, conductor. Mary Davenport, contralto. Rita La Plante, Leo Litwin, pianists. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan, Lon McCallister. 1:40, 5:10, 8:40. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene. 1:45, 4:35, 8:10.

Fenway—"The Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Bonita Granville, W. C. Fields. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Robert Ryan, Ruth Hussey. 10:40, 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "Twilight On the Prairie," Eddie Quillan, Vivian Austin. 9:35, 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:30.

Kenmore—"In Our Time," Paul Henreid, Ida Lupino. "You're a Lucky Fellow, Mr. Smith," Allan Jones, Evelyn Ankers.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:25, 9:05. "March of Time—Americans All." 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50.

Modern—"Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5, 8:05. "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:15, 9:20.

Orpheum—"Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. 10:25, 12:50, 3:15, 5:30, 7:55, 10:10.

Paramount—"The Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:15. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Bonita Granville, W. C. Fields. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:55.

RKO-Boston—"Johnny Doesn't Live Here Any More," Simone Simon, James Ellison. 10 a. m., 12:30, 2:55, 5:25, 8, 11. Stage Show: 11:25 a. m., 1:55, 4:30, 7:30, 10.

RKO-Boston—"Johnny Doesn't Live Here Any More," Simone Simon, James Ellison. 9:35 a. m., 12:05, 2:35, 5:05, 7:50, 10:30. Stage Show: 11 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:45, 9:15.

Scollay—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Laraine Day. 9:45 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:50, 7:40, 9:35.

State—"Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, Esther Williams. 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

South Station Theater—"Zero Hour," "Why Daddy?" "Popular Science." "Mexican Police on Parade," "Trail Breakers," "Dancing Romeo," "Memo for Joe," "Community Singing," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telotype—"Captured: Axis War Films," "Benchly," "Screen Snapshots," "World News," color cartoon. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan, Lon McAllister. 2:35, 5:55, 9:25. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 1:05, 4:25, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Laraine Day. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "The Long Voyage Home," John Wayne. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster. Continuous from 2.

ARLINGTON-Capitol: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor.

Regent: "Address Unknown," Paul Lukas. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Follow the Boys," George Raft, Vera Zorina. "The Whistler," Richard Dix. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Sailor's Holiday," Arthur Lake. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson.

Coolidge Corner: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Gloria Jean.

Cleveland Circle: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Seven Days Ashore," Wally Brown. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Pride of the Plains," Robert Livingston, Smiley Burnette. 2, 8.

University: "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle. 3:15, 6:30.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor. 1:35, 9:30. "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 2:50, 7:53.

Park: "Kings Row." Ann Sheridan, Richard Cummings. "Iceland," Sonja Henie.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, Joan Davis. "Yellow Canary," Richard Greene. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "See Here, Private Hargrave," Robert Walker. 2:30, 8:15. "The Whistler," Richard Dix. 4:10, 9:50.

LYNN—Drive-In-Theater: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace George. "Shantytown."

MALDEN—Granada: "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway. 2:06, 5:14, 8:23. "Pin Up Girl," Betty Grable. 3:13, 6:24, 9:33.

Mystic: "The Contender," Arline Judge. 1:52, 7, 9:49. "Waterfront," J. C. Naish. 3:49, 8:30.

Strand: "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson. 2:20, 8:21. "Seven Days Ashore," Wally Brown, Gordon Oliver. 1:52, 7, 9:51.

Maplewood: "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol, Anne Rooney. 1:52, 7:52. "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney. 2:50, 8:59.

Orpheum: "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 3:20, 9:05. "Texas Masquerade," William Boyd. 2:15, 8.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary. 1:45, 7:45.

MILFORD—Medford: "Gaslight," Ingrid Bergman, Joseph Cotten. "Pardon My Rhythm," Gloria Jean.

Fellsway: "My Gal Sal," "Ten Gentlemen from West Point."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster.

NATICK—Colonial: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Jimmy Durante, Van Johnson. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell.

NEWTON—Strand: "Four Jills and a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. "Address Unknown," Paul Lukas. 2, 8.

Alhambra: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Van Johnson, Jimmy Durante. "A Night of Adventure," Tom Conway, Andrew Long.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Going My Way," Rise Stevens, Bing Crosby.

Strand: "Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Follow the Leader," East Side Kids.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Follow the Boys," George Raft, Vera Zorina. "Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Rosie the Riveter," Jane Frazee, Frank Albertson. 2:06, 5:56, 9:50. "Son of Dracula," Lon Chaney, Louise Albritton. 3:29, 9:14.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. "Gildersleeve's Ghost," Harold Peary.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Passage to Marseille," Humphrey Bogart, Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon.

Coolidge: "Follow the Boys," George Raft, Vera Zorina. "Timber Queen," Dick Arlen.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster, Rita Johnson. "Journey for Margaret," Margaret O'Brien, Robert Young, Laraine Day.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." "Chip Off the Old Block," Donald O'Connor.

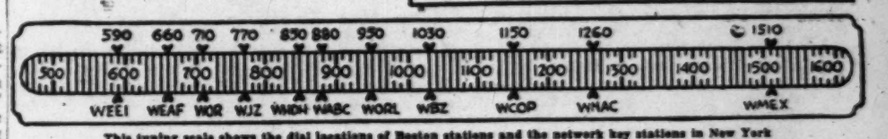
WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Hat Check Money," Grace McDonald, Leon Errol. "Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Follow the Boys," stage and screen entertainers. "Minesweepers," Richard Arlen.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight • 6:30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
3:00 "Mary Martin"; sk	"Music in Review"	"Woman of America"	Boston Red Sox - St.	Irish Melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim"; sk	"Music in Review"	"Ma Perkins"; comedy	Louis Browns Baseball	News service
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox - St.	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Something for Girls	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Louis Browns Baseball	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky; songs	Popular Music; songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Red Sox - St.	News; Music; Sports
4:15 Victory Gardens	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Louis Browns Baseball	Sports Comments
4:30 Victory Gardens	News commentator	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox - St.	Harry James' Orch.
4:45 Help Wanted; News	Sage Brush Serenade	"Widder Brown"; sketch	Louis Browns Baseball	J. Manning, Troubador
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; Evelyn Howe	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15 Serial drama	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sk.	Off the Record
5:30 "Note for Victory"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45 Hawaii, 1950; Music	Music; Industrial talk	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15 L. Murray's Music	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopators	Sports; Snapshots	Sports
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas; news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Something for the Girls
7:15 "Dateline"; drama	music; drama	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30 Bob Hawk's "Th'ks to the Yanks"	"The Lone Ranger"; western dramatization	Embarkation Port Band Frontline Headlines	Radio Newsreel	Musical program
7:45			Zeb Carver's Orch.	Clem Norton, talk
8:00 "Vox Pop"; inter.	Ray Henle, news	Cavalcade of America:	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 "Vox Pop"; inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner	'Gals They Left Behind'	Return of Nick Carter	Billy Rose's Orch.
8:30 Gay 90s Revue'	"Blind Date"; Arlene Francis, m. c.	Exie Pinza, basso; Howard Barlow's Orch.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Music; Bill Henry	Fibber McGee & Molly			Civil Service Reporter
9:00 Lionel Barrymore: "Mayor of Town"	"Countersqy"; drama	Nelson Eddy, baritone;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: music
9:15	"Countersqy"; drama	Robert Armbruster con.	"Screen Test"	Classical Album: music
9:30 Herbert Marshall in The Man Called X	Eddie Oliver's Orch.	Rose Bampton, soprano;	Music of Worship; Soloists: A. Wallenstein, c.	Classical Album: music
9:45	Dance Orch.; Drama	Or.: W. Pelletier, con.		
10:00 Edward E. Horton;	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15 Mary Astor; drama	"Top of the Evening"	Rheinhold Schmidt; Or.	Brad Hunt's Orch.	Vocal Trio
10:30 Johnny Morgan's	Silver Nocturne	"Dr. I. Q."; Quiz Show;	Don Magrane's Orch.	Mitchell Ayre's Orch.
10:45 Show; Jane Wyman	Silver Nocturne	Jimmy McClain, m. c.	Music; Weather	Count Basie's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	News service	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Sam Donahue's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Musical program	Weather; Bump Hadley;	George Sterney's Orch.	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:30 Johnny Long's Or.	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 Johnny Long's Or.	"Aloha"; News	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical program	News; Dress Parade	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15 News; C'wb'y music	News report	Musical pgm; Weather	News comments	
7:30 Music; Var'y; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"; songs	New England Fellowship Service
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	"Ranger Joe's Ranch"	Herb Lewis, songs	
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; news	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore: Music	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan Time	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Portescue	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Allen Roberson	"The Breakfast Club"	"Mary Foster"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Industrial talk	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Chet Gaylord Program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; news
10:00 Valiant Lady	Church in the Wildwood	Lora Lawton; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Dramatic sketch
10:15 "Light of World"	Women and the War	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30 "Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Revue: music	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15 Second Husband	Breakfast Music: Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30 Bright Horizons	News commentator	Star Playhouse; drama	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organ
11:45 Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	'Glamour Manor,' starring Cliff Arquette	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch; music
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.	Musical program	Marjorie Mills, talk	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers		Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Leon Henderson, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	'Drifting and Dreaming'	The Wax Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	"Kick Congo"
1:30 B. Flynn, news	'Drifting and Dreaming'	Studio speaker	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Curtain Time; with
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Marguerite Porter; News
2:00 Portia Faces Life	Old-Time Dance Tunes	"Guiding Light"; dr.	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food talk	"Today's Children"; dr.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30 Serial drama	Popular Classics: music	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45 "Perry Mason"; sk.	Newscast	Rymn recital	Jane Cowl Series: talk	Music; News; Sports
3:00 "Mary Martin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk	Boston Red Sox - St.	Irish Melodies
3:15 "Tena and Tim"; sk	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Louis Browns Baseball	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	"Pepper

N. E. Black Mart Looms In Lean Used-Car Trade

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The worst "used-car drought" in New England history, attributed by the region's largest automobile distributors to Office of Price Administration price ceilings, was today reported in Boston's two-mile stretch of "Automobile Row" on Commonwealth Avenue as heading the local industry squarely in the direction "of serious black market operations."

After a month under price regulations imposed by the OPA on July 10, sales of used-car stockpiles have speeded up, motorists have all but stopped turning their stored cars in for cash, and war workers looking for essential transportation are finding that about all they can get today are "old crates almost ready to lie down and quit running."

A tour of dealer display rooms disclosed a preponderance of big, old cars for sale, along with the type of vehicles which motorists a year or two ago would not have given a second glance. These are the only types of cars motorists will relinquish to dealers under price ceilings that no longer allow them to bargain for prices that encourage giving up their cars for wartime operation, according to the dealers.

Poor Values Offered

As a result, the Massachusetts Automobile Dealers Association contended today that the original purpose of price ceilings, "to give the customer a square deal," has been thrown completely into reverse since "the motor industry is now giving the customer the poorest value for his dollar in the history of automotive production."

One large motor company that ordinarily thinks in terms of selling 25 used cars every day is now down to a stockpile of only 15 cars. Another car retailer, who said he normally has as many as 1,300 used cars on display, is now down to just one. Another, with a normal peacetime stockpile of 1,000 used cars, today has only three on display.

"The result of price ceilings has been to take the good cars out of circulation," declared one large distrbutor. "And motorists who have been taking their cars down off the stilts in dead storage and putting them in circulation under the stimulus of bargain prices are now keeping them out of circulation."

Thus the greatest reservoir of transportation supply for war workers in need of automobile replacements is said to be "drying up at an alarming rate." This means that many dealers, particularly the smaller ones, either have to get more used cars or go out of business.

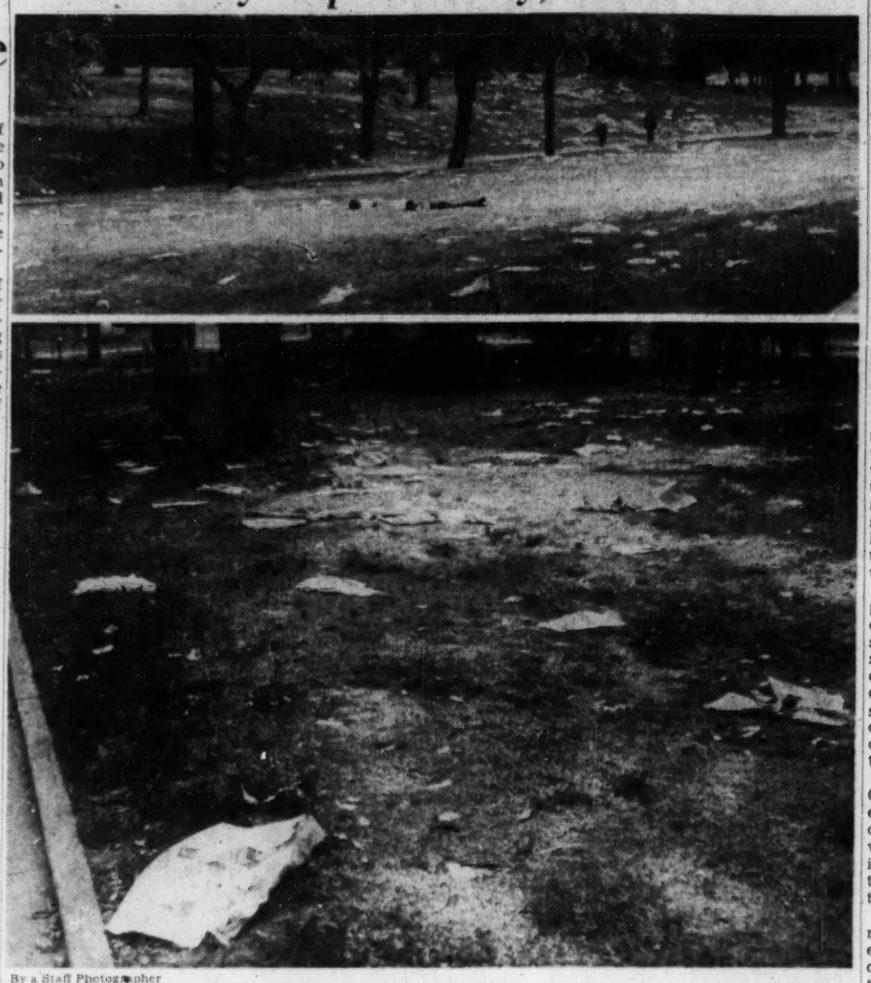
Black Market Looms

There is plenty of strong opinion along Automobile Row that hard-pressed distributors will not go out of business. The only answer is an energetic black market. This is not a threat, since distributors along Commonwealth Avenue are not the type to deal in black markets. They are speaking of the situation, generally, as applied to hundreds of dealers threatened with the loss of their incomes.

While declaring that price ceilings were unenforceable, the Dealers Association pointed out that theer is one of three courses of action for the Government to follow, that is, either to commandeer all cars nonessential to the war effort, go back to the manufacture of new cars on at least a partial production, or to rescind used-car price ceilings to allow for open bargaining throughout the field.

At a junking rate of 5,000 automobiles a day on a national basis, the Association warned that essential transportation was getting dangerously near to the minimum of 20,000,000 cars, against a total of more than 30,000,000 before the war. And of those 20,000,000 there are many millions lying idle in family garages, whose owners cannot see the wisdom of turning in their unused cars at deflated prices.

Any Papers Today, Mister?



By a Staff Photographer

Week-End Papers Sprout on Boston Common—But It's All Salvaged

When you want to rest on the greensward, keeping that light suit clean or preventing the grass from prickling through your clothing is fairly easy when you have a newspaper to use. And that's just what thousands of Bostonians did yesterday and Saturday at Boston Common. But several hundred left their "studio couches" behind them, as can be seen above in photographs taken this morning. Park officials said today that an unusually large amount of paper had piled up in the park this week end what with the heat, extra crowds in for the American Legion parade, and thick Sunday papers. Skeleton clean-up crews, though busy the entire week end, hardly made a dent in the pile, but the entire park clean-up crew "swabbed" the Common in short order this morning, sending the paper to salvage yards.

Fin Com Hits City Disposal Method Again

Efficient and economical disposal of refuse, garbage and general rubbish continues to be the most neglected function of Boston's City Administration, the Boston Finance Commission charged yesterday.

Approximately $2,000,000 is spent yearly by the City to collect and dispose of its refuse and garbage, and the cost is nearly twice as much as it would be if modern methods of collection and incinerator disposal displaced the archaic methods adopted generations ago, the Commission said.

Chief among the charges of inefficiency made by the Commission were the land-fill dump methods, the towing of garbage in scows through Boston's main ship channel to Spectacle Island, and the inefficient contract system of collection, where competition has cost the City corporation many tens of thousands of dollars each year.

The Finance Commission has repeatedly disclosed the high cost of existing methods, and has stressed in particular, that such a system of collection and disposal cannot be made profitable, as incinerator disposal can. Power and steam generated from the burning of refuse and garbage has saved other cities thousands of dollars on their electric bills.

Although the Public Works Commissioner engaged a leading engineering firm to make a study of the situation in 1941—a study which cost the city $3,500—nothing furthr has been done about the recommendation made at that time, the Commission charged.

Excuses that incinerator materials are being used in the war effort should not delay any longer detailed planning for the erection of several incinerators about the City, the Commission reported.

Jamaicans and Prisoners Ease Manpower in Spuds

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 14—Gov. Sumner Sewall and State Commissioner of Agriculture Carl R. Smith made a swing through Maine's far-flung potato growing "empire" last week and returned to the Capitol optimistic over the manpower picture.

"I don't want to create overconfidence," Governor Sewall said, "but it looks as if the co-operation of the farmers with the University of Maine Extension Service, along with several other favorable factors, has solved the problem for this year."

He explained that farmers were required to have the imported labor requisitions in by Aug. 11, and they had for the most part met the deadline. Last year, he said, they delayed in making known their labor needs, and as a result thousands of bushels of potatoes rotted in the ground.

The housing situation is better this year, he added. Barracks are being completed on fair grounds and other locations for Jamaicans, some of whom already are at work on other crops, for instance, beans.

Governor Sewall said Aroostook people were reacting favorably to German prisoners of war already at work in the Houlton area, and their contribution would add greatly to this year's harvest.

He added the crop was of higher quality than last year's but would not reach the record-breaking yield of more than 70,000,000 bushels. Greatest problem was the dry conditions, he said, with rain greatly needed, particularly in Piscataquis County.

Appeal for Teachers

Maine's teacher shortage, acute last year, became critical this year, State Commissioner of Education Harry V. Gislon disclosed last week. Reporting on a recent survey, he said 712 unfilled teaching positions were found, compared with only 145 vacancies a year ago.

The situation was bad enough last year, and resulted in more than 1,000 Maine youngsters going without schooling for the year. If the proportionate increase should hold this year, the situation would have a critical effect on the educational prospects of a large proportion of the state's youth.

Mr. Gilson issued an urgent appeal for all experienced teachers to return to the schoolrooms "for the duration." He also reiterated an appeal for school officials to effect "further consolidation of nonessential units," wherever possible so that the "limited supply of qualified teachers" would be adequate "to staff all essential schools."

The survey disclosed 495 of the vacancies in elementary schools, 227 in the rural areas, with 217 vacancies in secondary schools.

Mr. Gilson commended local officials for their "fine spirit" in closing some schools last year, when transportation could be found to essential schools where the added pupils would not require more teachers. But he said the consolidation would have to be even more widely applied this year.

Housing Under Inquiry

Portland's troublesome war housing situation came in for more public discussion last week when Attorney General Frank I. Cowan announced an investigation by his department had prompted him to do something. He announced William H. Niehoff of Waterville, an assistant Attorney General, had been appointed as a liaison officer between his department and the Federal Government to work on public safety and health problems in connection with housing projects.

Mr. Cowan said the move was prompted by investigation into the crash of an Army bomber into the Westbrook Street trailer colony at South Portland which resulted in the loss of 17 lives. He said it was his opinion that had the trailers in the colony been properly spaced and constructed and "had ordinary health and fire rules been observed," many of those who were killed in the July 11 crash would have survived.

"The laws for the health and security of the public must be complied with even in places operating under economic emergencies," Mr. Cowan declared.

Apartment Houses Of Boston Plan Own Paper Drive

Boston apartment house dwellers, under the direction of building superintendents and janitors, will have a large waste-paper salvage drive of their own as soon as plans are completed by the Boston Salvage Committee working in conjunction with the Publishers' Representatives' Committee.

Salvage officials disclosed that although many well-operated apartment buildings are saving their waste paper, a considerable volume of scrap paper is being burned in incinerators.

The Boston Apartment House Owners Association has been conducting campaigns for a year in the 1,100 apartment buildings which the association represents.

School Pupils to Give Clothes to Russians

Through co-operation of the Boston School Committee, and by action taken at its last meeting, an appeal for clothing for Russian War Relief will be issued to Boston School Children prior to a one-day drive Sept. 14.

Similar leaflets will be delivered to householders by the Boston Department of Public Works, and City trucks will make a house-to-house collection on the day of the drive in Boston, Cambridge, Lexington, Malden, Medford, Somerville, Waltham, and Brookline.

Dr. Hugh Cabot, Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee of Russian War Relief, heads a large committee which will conduct the drive.

Off the Beaten News Path

Imagination may sometimes inflame the thought, but it can also have a distinctly cooling effect. The other day, when the weather was particularly hot, one lady in a small party attending a play in an un-air-conditioned downtown theater caught sight of the emergency lighting units on either side of the stage, installed under the new safety regulations.

Each unit, in this instance, consisted of a gray battery box, surmounted by a pair of floodlight reflectors directed at the auditorium.

"What are those things, with something on top, that look like couple of meters?" she inquired.

"Don't know, I'm sure," replied her neighbor sitting beside her.

After a pause, another member of the party suggested that they were part of an air-conditioning plant.

"There!" said the first speaker. "I knew it. Whenever I go to an air-conditioned place my feet get cold. They're very chilly now. Hand me my wrap, please!"

Press Room De Luxe

Local State House reporters who visit the New York Capitol at Albany these days in connection with stories about Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, have difficulty in finding words to describe the press room facilities there.

Accustomed to the modest fourth-floor room on Beacon Hill, where the dust lies heavy on desks and the walls are sometimes dingy, the cathedral-like, air-conditioned press room at Albany seems "out of this world."

Not only are the working facilities ideal at Albany, but a balcony lounge, with a well-stocked pantry and an electric refrigerator, seem like a noble addition to any press room. The boys are on the honor system. They compensate for the refreshments they consume.

Rumor has it that the Boston newsmen may "chip in" and send Superintendent of Buildings Gustave Everberg to Albany just in case he might get some ideas.

Delay Costs $25

How it cost a sailor $30 instead of $5 to bring home a Russian wolfhound for his young brother was told in the latest issue of the Lookout, of the Seamen's Church Institute of New York.

The sailor bought liberally of War Bonds and travelers' checks when paid off after a long voyage. Then he started to leave the ship with the pet when a customs officer stopped him at the gangplank to remind him that he would have to pay a duty of $5 on the animal.

Ready cash was a bit short so he returned to his cabin to await the dawn and opportunity to cash a travelers' check. But when morning came the sailor found Mrs. Wolfhound had acquired a family of five young wolfhounds. The sailor cashed three travelers' checks but hung on to his War Bonds.

Grandma Earns Ride

A grandmother who went into a garage last year to help out with the war effort is now taking her first war vacation.

As a car owner she thought she might make her war contribution by driving without pay for the garage—delivering cars, bringing them in, running errands, etc. The garage gladly put her to work, but she was placed on the pay roll at the end of the first week.

It's been a strange venture for this member of an old-time New England family. All this last year she has done the run of odd jobs that come to a driver for a garage, including waiting to take car owners home after the symphony concerts which she used to go to herself.

Throughout she has served with gentility. In one respect the vacation doesn't make much of a change for her. She is still driving. But this time it is her own car.

Pony Rewarded, Too

A Natick youngster, proud owner of a pony, has been picking up considerable bits of odd change this summer selling rides to little tots in his neighborhood. At the end of the day, he turns over all the money he has earned—except 10 cents—to his Dad. With the dime he buys two ice cream cones. Yes, you've guessed it—one for himself, and one for the pony.

Reporter Convinced

To one roaming reporter a national poll result showing that the majority of women workers expected to quit their jobs as soon as the war was over remained just a flat statement until the other day when she saw one of the statistics in person aboard a streetcar. A poll taker could have set her vote down in the affirmative column without even a question.

She was dressed in greasy blue overalls and her hair was covered with a bandanna. On her face were smudges of recent manual work. But her hands were spotless and busy. From a wrinkled paper bag on her lap she had taken a tiny white doily, and while passengers looked on with interest, she tatted the time away.

Jordan Hostess Choice Thursday

Official Teen Age Hostess of Jordan Marsh's "Marsha Jordan Shop" will be chosen by a jury from 11 finalists at a fashion show on Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in Jordan's Fashion Center, it was announced today.

The selection will be made on the basis of the girl's poise, appearance, voice, personality, and ability to wear clothes becomingly.

Admission is by ticket only, but tickets are free and may be obtained at the Marsha Jordan Teen Age Shop, fourth floor of the main store.

The finalists are: Jane Ayers of Dedham; Jean Ulrich of Medford; Dorothy Shaw, Cambridge; Helen and Mary Sweeney, Arlington; Bette Carver, Chestnut Hill; Dolly Conlon, Belmont; Jane Cartwright, Milton; Nancy Aldinger, Newton Highlands; Nancy Iddings, Sharon, and Joan Meara of South Boston.

Maine Education Head Says Teacher Shortage Worse

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 14 (AP)—Commissioner of Education Harry V. Gilson said recently a recent survey disclosed 712 unfilled teaching positions in Maine, five times the number a year ago, which resulted in more than 1,000 children going without schooling.

Mr. Gilson said school officials had responded in "fine spirit" to an appeal for closing "all nonessential schools" when pupils could be transported to other schools where added teachers would not be required to handle them.

Tufts School For Veterans Now Operating

Set up as a "vestibule" for use of discharged servicemen who want to speed their entrance into the regular courses of Tufts College, the opening of the Tufts School for Veterans is announced by Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of the College. Special requirements of veterans guided the plans for the new school.

Training received in the armed forces, language fluency gained by service in foreign lands, and the need of refresher courses in studies already taken prior to war service are factors which those arranging the procedure at the new school took into consideration.

Professional guidance of the enrollees, with a follow-up under the "continuing testing program," are expected to help in seeing that the veteran receives the needed instruction applicable to his personal case.

Special housing facilities are being arranged, while a reception center has been established in Braker Hall, the newest classroom on the campus. The school is not degree granting, but devoted to the orientation of the veterans and their preparation for higher learning.

Administration of the school will be under this staff of officers: President Carmichael, Vice-President George S. Miller, Harry P. Burden, Dean of the Engineering School; Nils Y. Wessell, Dean of the School of Liberal Arts; Dwight O'Hara, Dean of the Medical School; Basil G. Bibby, Dean of the Dental School; John P. Tilton, Dean of the Graduate School; Arthur F. Leighton, Director of counseling, and three professors, Paul H. Doleman, Newman B. Birk, and Henry E. Hartman.

Recreation For Service People

Monday, Aug. 14

Free Tickets: Greater Boston United Service Organizations ticket office, 48 Boylston Street. Liberty 7968. (Open daily, noon to 8 p. m., Sunday, noon to 2:15 p. m.).

Baseball: (Tomorrow) Fenway Park, 3 p. m., Red Sox vs. Browns.

Dances, with orchestras: Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Bartholomew, North Station Club, Chelsea, Kope's Buddies Club, Ruggles Street Club, Hopeton Johnson's Ambassadors.

U. S. O. Open-air Dance: Regular Monday Night U. S. O. Dance at Uptown Ballroom transferred to Esplanade Club Roof "on the River" between Exeter and Fairfield Streets. Hostesses. Music by Bartholomew, 8 p. m.

Dance Instruction: Temple Place Club, 8 p. m.

Officers' Dance: Army and Navy Officers' Club, 8 p. m. Ruby Newman's Orchestra.

Informal Party: Copley Square Officers' Club, 8 p. m.

Arts and Crafts: J. W. B. Club, 7 p. m. Portrait Sketching. Free photos. Buddies Club, 3:30 p. m.

Leathercraft Instruction: Y. M. C. Union, 7:15 p. m.

"Splash Party": Charles "Y," 8 p. m. Starlite Dance, S. S. Port O' Fun, U. S. O. Hostesses.

Sugar Stamp 33 Good For 5 Pounds Sept. 1

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Sugar stamp No. 33 in War Ration Book Four will be valid Sept. 1 for buying five pounds of sugar, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

The stamp will be good indefinitely although it is OPA policy to validate a sugar stamp every 2½ months.

Other sugar stamps usable now are No. 30, 31, 32 as well as the "canning sugar" stamp No. 40.

Boston Supply of Ice Dwindles Under War and Hot Weather

Continued from Page 1

Davenport did not care to forecast in advance.

Some natural ice already is coming into Boston in driblets from Andover, Concord, and Reading. These natural resources constitute stored ice that local distributors depend upon to carry them through to the next cutting season. But they will turn them over to large metropolitan Boston dealers during the temporary drought on condition that the Boston companies will manufacture ice for them later in the season.

One natural-ice cutter in Saugus failed to cut ice this year for the first time in 50 years, due to the labor shortage. Reports from other parts of New England such as Portland, Maine, indicated an increase of 200 per cent in ice consumption this summer due to the heavy increase in war plant populations, plus the hot weather.

New Bedford, Providence, and Cape Cod are particularly hard hit due to their normal dependency upon natural ice. Where natural-ice stocks are depleted, the communities have had to look to the manufacturing plants of metropolitan Boston. With warnings that local manufacturing plants may be overtaxed by another week of high temperatures, the prospects are unpredictable by Mr. Davenport.

In Concord there is known to be 20,000 tons of natural ice in one storage plant. Other plants located in various outlying districts have 10,000 tons here and 10,000 tons there. But the sales of a single large company in Greater Boston reached nearly 68,000 tons for the month of July alone.

Down on Cape Cod, not much ice cutting was done this year due to the labor shortage.

Ice reservoirs may dwindle, but the icemen are convinced of their own enterprising resources for keeping the industry on an even keel. Although functioning on a hand-to-mouth basis, the distributors refuse to be alarmed over the growing strain upon their production. As long as they remain assured of their own capacity to get that daily cutting of ice for domestic consumers, the railroads, restaurants, shipyards, and other consumers, there is no immediate need to think that the home refrigerator will lose its ability to cool. The next few weeks of "weatherman whims" will tell the story, it is said.

Hundreds Battling Maine Forest Fires

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 14 (AP)—Hundreds of wardens and woodsmen continued battling a dozen or more forest fires in central Maine today.

Already the flames had laid waste more than 4,000 acres, much of it pulpwood land.

The two largest blazes, which still were out of control, were at Kennebago, 30 miles north of Rangeley, and at Eastbrook, Hancock County. More than 3,000 acres of pulp growth had been blackened at Kennebago, where 200 men were fighting the wind-swept flames, and almost 1,000 acres, plus 1,000 cords of cut wood, were ruined at Eastbrook.

New fires broke out yesterday at Sebec Lake, 12 miles east of Dover-Foxcroft, at Milo, also in Piscataquis County, at Amherst in Hancock County and at Palmyra in Somerset County.

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"My neighbor on the next street had a telephone installed Why did he get one before me?"

The above question is often asked of telephone people.

The basis on which new telephones are installed today is that they must be essential to the proper discharge of the user's duties in the armed forces, war work, or public welfare and security. Your neighbor may be in one of these classifications.

Or if he had telephone service before, and moved within his immediate area, he would be entitled to transfer his service.

Nobody will be put ahead of you on the waiting list except for reasons like these.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Bombers Smash Nazis Fleeing Trap in France

Continued from Page 1

100,000 Germans—a fourth of the entire force with which the Allies have come in contact since D-Day—fought a confused, grueling battle unler a sky filled with Allied planes.

The Nazis were trying to escape the jaws of a pincers which were within 18 miles of closing.

The trap was sprung, it was disclosed after five days of secrecy-shrouded operations west of Paris, when powerful American armored and infantry spearheads, sweeping in a 250-mile arc through Le Mans, converged upon the German flank and rear in a sudden twist to the north. This swing took the Americans through Alençon and Argentan, only 18 miles south of the Canadian first army five miles above Falaise.

Nazi Field Marshal Guenther von Klüge's defense of France south of the Seine appeared doomed as his forces tried to pull out through the suddenly narrowed gap.

Practically all his escape roads toward the Seine were cut. Allied air forces were pouncing on every movement of the Germans, wrecking hundreds of locomotives and thousands of rail cars. Not a single wagon or bicycle was immune from attack from the swarms of aircraft which buzzed over the battle area in endless processions.

Allied Shellfire Covers Open Roads

Roads that remained open were under Allied shellfire, and it appeared that only new German armies could stem the Normandy tide.

However, Marshal von Klüge already had drawn on 40 of the 60 or 65 divisions he was believed to have had in France at the start of the invasion. British staff officers said the Allies already had contacted 40 divisions.

Of these, 15 already have been counted as destroyed or badly cut up in the beachhead battles, the St. Lô break-through, the Brittany sweep, and the terrific battles in the hedgerows below Caen.

Now 12 more under-strength divisions were believed caught in the giant bag.

Only the coming hours would show how many of these Marshal von Klüge would be able to extricate.

It appeared unlikely he would be able to save enough to make another strong stand below the Seine, and as yet there was no indication that he had been able to build up a reserve to defend even Paris.

He was making a desperate effort to save as much as possible, however, using hay wagons, farm vehicles, and even bicycles to move his troops, and leaving behind a hard rear-guard crust to prevent Allied armies from the west, south, and north from cutting his retreating forces to pieces.

This resistance still was particularly strong in the north. It made Canadian and British progress extremely slow above Falaise.

The German withdrawal still was not a rout.

Meanwhile, there still was no news of any Allied operations east of Le Mans toward Paris, nor from the spearhead which crossed the Loire three days ago and struck southward 10 miles.

The Allied trap, 30 or more miles deep, was 100 miles west of Paris, but it seemed unlikely Marshal von Klüge's shattered forces could put up any further defense, on an effective scale, of the 20,000-square-mile area through which the American whirlwind had swept in the past three weeks.

The 18-mile corridor between Argentan and the Falaise area could be completely covered by artillery fire, although in the center this fire necessarily was unobserved and therefore could not form a complete shellfire seal. It was uncertain, too, as to how many big guns the American spearhead was able to bring up and service from the southern side of the corridor.

Rennes Airfield Caps La Guardia in Area

By the Associated Press

Rennes, France, Aug. 14

The Rennes Airdrome captured by the Americans covers more acres than La Guardia Field in New York and is one of the largest and best equipped fields the Germans had in France.

Originally laid out by the British in 1939, the field had 18 large hangars, and two new concrete runways, one 4,360 feet long and the other slightly over 5,000 feet, which the Germans had built. Both runways were 250 feet wide with elaborate systems of taxiways and parking areas extending two and a half miles into the cover of woods.

Eisenhower:

Cites Opportunity For Major Victory

Allied armies have won a "definite opportunity for a major Allied victory," Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower declared in an order of the day.

In a special appeal to "Allied soldiers, sailors, and airmen," the Supreme Commander said: "We can make this week a momentous one in the history of this war—a brilliant and fruitful week for us, a fateful one for the ambitions of the Nazi tyrants."

Eisenhower called for a special effort by all Allied fighters, "because the victory we can now achieve is infinitely greater than any it has so far been possible to accomplish in the West, and because this opportunity may be grasped only through the utmost in zeal, determination, and speedy action. . . ."

The text of General Eisenhower's order of the day:

"Allied soldiers, sailors, and airmen:

"Through your combined skill, valor, and fortitude you have created in France a fleeting but definite opportunity for a major Allied victory, one whose realization will mean notable progress toward the final downfall of our enemy.

"In the past I have, in a moment of unusual significance, made special appeals to Allied forces it has been my honor to command. Without exception, the response has been unstinted and the result beyond my expectations.

"Because the victory we can now achieve is infinitely greater than any it has so far been possible to accomplish in the West, and because this opportunity may be grasped only through the utmost in zeal, determination and speedy action, I make my present appeal to you more urgent than ever before.

"I request every airman to make it his direct responsibility that the enemy is blasted unceasingly by day and by night and is denied safety either in fight or in flight.

"I request every sailor to make sure that no part of the hostile forces can either escape or be reinforced by sea, and that our comrades on land want nothing that guns and ships and ship companies can bring to them.

"I request every soldier to go forward to his assigned objective with the determination that the enemy can survive only through surrender; let no foot of ground once gained be relinquished, nor single German escape through a line once established.

"With all of us resolutely performing our special tasks, we can make this week a momentous one in the history of this war—a brilliant and fruitful week for us, a fateful one for the ambitions of Nazi tyrants."

Air War:

Fleeing Nazi Troops Blasted in France

Spurred on by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's order of the day calling for ceaseless bombardment of the cracking enemy, Allied airmen hammered at the retreating German legions in France as the Nazis reported heavy bombers over the Reich itself.

Another day of excellent weather sent the Tactical Air Forces lashing anew at von Klüge's scattered divisions, and the Berlin Radio declared Allied bomber and fighter formations had swept over southern Germany to Bavaria and then returned to the northwestward.

These assaults followed a night of activity by RAF Mosquitoes, formations of which, the British Air Ministry announced, blasted Hannover and returned without loss, while other British planes laid mines in enemy waters.

Cloudy weather gave the German Seventh Army extra protection during the night, but American Marauders and British Mosquitoes pounded Nazi troops, supplies, and transport far beyond the battle zone, and other Mosquitoes attacked the German industrial city of Hannover. All the Marauders and Mosquitoes returned.

Marauders, bombing with the aid of flares, rained explosives on troops and ammunition stores dispersed in the Forest d'Halouse, some 15 miles east of Mortain, where the Germans were putting up the stiffest rear-guard resistance.

Mosquito squadrons bombed and strafed rail lines from the battle area to Paris and many radiating northeast from that city. Direct hits were scored on a bridge over the Orne.

The Germans probably were in for another day of blistering air attack such as Aug. 13 in which Allied airmen flew more than 5,500 sorties in all-day blows at everything moving between the battlefront and the Seine River.

The Germans now are in the position Allied air forces have been hoping for since D-Day. They have been driven to daylight withdrawal, putting all their manpower and material on the open road, where bombers and fighters can blast them at will without the danger of hitting Allied lines.

This situation was forecast recently by Air Chief Marshal Sir Trafford L. Leigh-Mallory, who promised that once it developed, his airmen would turn enemy withdrawals into a rout.

The Aug. 13 score by United States 8th Air Force fighter bombers alone was more than 3,000 railroad cars damaged or destroyed, including 42 ammunition cars, 71 oil cars, 229 locomotives disabled, 432 trucks and other military vehicles shot up or bombed, and more than 40 barges damaged.

The United States 9th Air Force and the British 2d Tactical Air Force fighter-bombers and rocket-firing planes, operating closer to the battlefront, knocked out 19 tanks, 58 railroad cars, two locomotives and 39 vehicles.

At the same time, heavy and medium bombers concentrated on road junctions, bridges, rail installations, and gun positions over a wide area.

The Germans offered little opposition in the air. The day's known Allied losses were 14 heavy bombers, two medium bombers, and 17 fighters, but the reports were admittedly incomplete.

Eastern Front:

Germans Evacuate Rail City of Osowiec

The Germans announced the evacuation of the important communications center of Osowiec, 15 miles south of the East Prussian frontier, and the withdrawal of Nazi lines "a few kilometers" to the west.

Osowiec is a Polish City on the Biebrza River which the Russians forced Aug. 13. Railroads from Königsberg and Lyck in East Prussia, Warsaw, Grodno, and Bialystok cross there. The city lies 25 miles below Lyck and is considered a fortress key to the marshland approaches to the difficult Masurian Lake country of East Prussia.

At midnight, Moscow announced the fall of Goniadz, four miles to the east. It is this region that a fresh Russian offensive, flanking both East Prussia and Warsaw, is gaining momentum.

The Berlin Rario acknowledged fresh Russian advances in the Baltic states southwest of Lake Pskov. In that region, 20 to 25 German divisions have been severed from land communications by a Russian corridor to the Baltic Sea west of Riga.

The German communiqué reported heavy fighting in Russian bridgeheads across the Vistula River west of Baranow, 110 miles below Warsaw, and southeast of Warka, 32 miles below the Polish capital.

Southwest of Lake Pskov in the encircled Baltic region, the German bulletin said "embittered fighting is going on with Soviet forces which made a further advance." The Soviets were declared attacking in Latvia "with superior forces," an expression which appeared to be preparing the German home front for news of another major reverse.

Red Army forces apparently striving to rip Nazi defenses in East Prussia wide open from the south menaced the enemy stronghold of Lomza, vital communications center that links embattled Warsaw with the Junker province.

The German Radio said strong Russian forces supported by many tanks and planes "succeeded in gaining some ground" northwest of Bailystok—the drive threatening East Prussia from the south and Warsaw from the north.

Great tank battles continued west of the Vistula in the Kielce region about 100 miles south of Warsaw and within 35 miles of Krakow, the last great Polish bastion guarding industrial centers of German Silesia 75 miles from advanced Russian elements. The Germans were counterattacking vainly.

Virtually no news came from the siege of Warsaw itself where the Russians were planted just outside the Polish Capital on the eastern side of the broad and swift Vistula. Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky still was bringing up tanks, supplies, and reserves and building communications.

Nazi Losses:

14 Divisions Rushed To Eastern Front

During the past six weeks, no fewer than 14 divisions were sent as reinforcements to Field Marshal Walther von Model's army on the central eastern front. Most of them have been completely annihilated since.

Immediately before the fall of Minsk, three divisions were rushed from the northern and southern sectors to the central sector. From the northern army group came the 12th Tank Division and the 21st Infantry Division. From the southern group came the 5th Tank Division.

The following divisions arrived after the fall of Minsk:

The 196th Infantry from Norway;

The 50th Infantry, composed of battalions recalled from Norway, from Hamburg;

The 19th Tank Division and the 73d Infantry from Holland;

The Hermann Göring Parachute Division from Italy;

The 18th SS Tank Grenadier Division and the 24th Tank Division from Hungary;

The SS Tank Division "Totenkopf" from Romania;

The 6th Tank Division from France;

The newly organized 541st and 542d Infantry Divisions from Germany.

All in all, Marshal Model had 54 divisions at his disposal, 40 of which formed his original army group, while the remaining 14 had been dispatched as reinforcements. Since June 23, these divisions have been so badly mauled that German military circles doubt that Marshal Model has sufficient troops to man a defense line along the River Oder.

Italy:

Allied Troops Take Frontone

Eighth Army troops have captured Frontone, 27 miles inland from the Adriatic coast in the Apennines, in the only major advance along the Italian Front, Headquarters announced Aug. 14.

Sniping subsided in Florence, enabling Allied Military Government officials to supply the stricken city with food, water, and other necessities without major difficulty, the Allied Command said.

Empoli, the Arno River city west of Florence, fell to the Eighth Army without a fight on Aug. 13. Although enemy movements were observed on the north side of the Arno near Pisa in the Fifth Army sector, there was only scant fighting on the whole front.

Mediterranean Allied Air Forces, hammering for the third successive day at German defenses in southern France, struck at Rhone River bridges and coastal installations on Aug. 13. Objectives in north Italy also were hit.

General Sir Harold Alexander's Headquarters said a pamphlet issued by Nazi Marshal Albert von Kesselring threatened stringent retaliation against Italian civilians for attacks which jeopardized Nazi supply and communication lines behind the front.

The pamphlet said shooting would be the penalty for aiding patriot "bandits," failing to report activities of patriots, or giving them information about German military installations.

Attacks on German soldiers or acts of sabotage in Italian villages would be punished by burning the village, shooting male inhabitants over 18 and interning all women in labor camps, the pamphlet added.

India-Burma:

Allies Capture Village of Kazu

Burmese and Chinese troops pushing deeper into North Burma from the captured Japanese base at Myitkyina in North Burma have occupied the village of Kazu, 20 miles south of Myitkyina, a Southeast Asia Command communiqué announced.

Bhamo is 80 miles south of Myitkyina and 90 miles southwest of Lungling, Burma Road town under attack by Chinese troops from China. It is a possible objective to link the Ledo and Burma Roads.

Other Allied troops moving eastward toward the Chindwin River along the Tamu-Sittaung road from India were reported meeting some Japanese opposition as they continued to drive southeast from Imphal.

The communiqué said that the task of mopping up straggling Japanese forces in the Hengtam area, just north of the Burma frontier and south of Imphal, was progressing satisfactorily.

Air operations over the Burma battle front were on a limited scale, the report said, due to continued heavy rains.

Russo-German Conflict

By a Staff Artist

War in Reverse for Nazis

Black line shows approximate position of battle front in northern Russia. Arrows indicate main lines of Red Army advance.

Wardens Aid In Robot Bomb Rescue Work

Continued from Page 1

end. Our blue uniforms will become gardening clothes.

Unlike the fighting services, we of the voluntary defense arm will disband as soon as the enemy breaks up. In a matter of weeks we may cease to exist as an organization.

Here tonight, weary from the robot experience we've just left, we make common cause to strive to ban future war, the vicious trend of which we feel we can sense better than any other body of men and women.

Who else is better equipped from practical experience than the civil defense workers of London and southern England to give the world solemn and urgent warning against another war?

Here, in this warden's post, out of many thousands of others on duty tonight ready to fight flying bombs, is Bob Brewer, veteran of three wars dating back to the Boer War. He has two rows of war medals on his blue tunic and wears his blue civil defense beret at a jaunty angle.

Flying Bombs Scorned

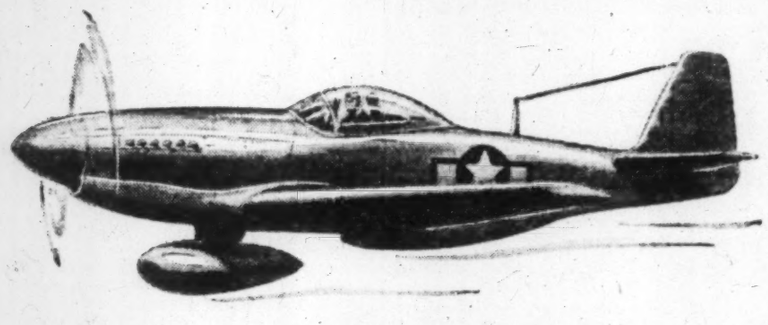
He reminisces with pride about the Boer War. Even World War I he still considers understandable. But these haphazard robots, aimed to blast and terrify civilians, make Bob Brewer boil.

Then there's the young farmhand with us. He has seen war close to, even though he has never been within 100 miles of the orthodox fighting front—in fact, hardly been outside his own village.

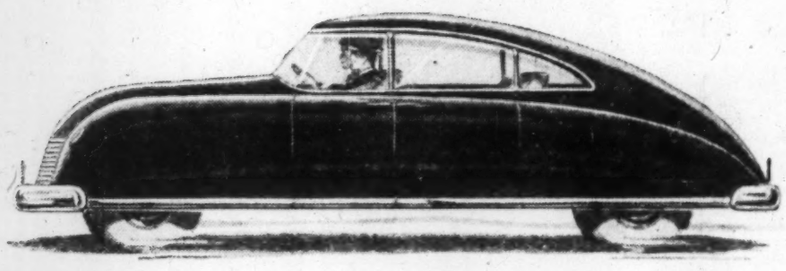
There are our women wardens and ambulance drivers—about as unwarlike a group as you could find. They've done a grand job under bombings. On duty, they never let you see how they revolt against this slaughter and terrorization of civilians.

And so as we sit on here at the warden's post into the early hours of the morning, we pledge ourselves to do everything in our power to secure a lasting peace this time, even if that must entail for a time ever-readiness to fight to catch aggression before it gets under way.

SUPER-GASOLINE



IN THE AIR "TODAY"



ON THE ROAD "TOMORROW"

THIS Mustang and all the rest of America's combat planes have an edge in the air that comes from the powerful fuel in their tanks.

Fighting fuel is made by blending 100-octane gasoline with CUMENE, the T.N.T. of fuel concentrates.

The Atlantic Refining Company found the way to make CUMENE in vast quantities—and Atlantic is the world's largest producer.

Every drop of this super-gas goes to the Air Forces now. Your car isn't built to use it, anyway.

But your post-war car will be engineered to use gasoline provided by Atlantic research with far more power and economy than you have ever known.

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Albanian Partisan Army Seeks Arms From Allies

BARI, Italy, Aug. 6. Delayed. (AP)—The National Army of Liberation in Albania, now 40,000 strong, is badly in need of more arms and ammunition, Col. Bedri Spahui, head of its mission to the Allies, reported here today.

He said the Army is standing alone against the common foe, which includes, in addition to two big nationalistic elements, one to three German divisions, the Albanian gendarmerie, and a new German-trained SS division.

"A little of everything" has been sent by Britain and the United States, but nothing yet by Russia, he said. The most important assistance rendered has been that by Allied fighter-bombers in raids against enemy communications, supply dumps, and troop concentrations, he added.

Discussing the growth of the Partisan movement in the tiny mountain country, Colonel Spahui spoke frankly at a press conference of several other matters which Allied military censorship in recent weeks had ruled unmentionable.

There has been an open break between the National Liberation forces and the nationalistic faction under Abas Kupi, which wants King Zog back on the throne, Colonel Spahui declared. This group has joined the Balli Kombetar, or collaborating elements, in working openly with the Germans, Colonel Spahui added.

Albanian Partisans are compiling a list of war criminals to be tried after the war, the Colonel asserted—"men directly responsible for collaboration with the enemy." He named 10 of the most prominent Albanians on the list, expressing the hope censorship would permit publication abroad. These were the names:

Fiquri Dine, Prime Minister at present for the "Quisling" government; Shefket Verlaci, first Prime Minister after the Italian occupation and one of the country's wealthiest men; Mehdi Frasheri, member of the Regency Council in the present Government; Mr. Kupi; Ali Klisura, Hassan Dosti, Idhot Frasheri, Shender Muco, Bari Omari, Koca Muca, all leaders of the Balli Kombetar.

Soviet Denies Letting Down Warsaw Army

MOSCOW, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Soviet Government, indicating resentment over reports that the Red Army had abandoned Warsaw's Underground army to its fate, declared yesterday the Polish Government in exile in London never had attempted to establish liaison with the Russian military command regarding the patriot forces.

A statement released through the official news agency, Tass, asserted that the exile Government, said by the Russians to be the source of the reports, was responsible for events in Warsaw.

The Soviet Government, through Tass, disclaimed all responsibility for the premature insurrection in Warsaw, where General Bor's patriot troops are ringed by German forces, while the Red Army hammers at the suburbs.

Tass said flatly the source of these reports has been the exile Government in London—with whom Russia severed relations—and that that regime itself ordered the battle inside Warsaw to begin.

All Moscow newspaper printed a London dispatch quoting Daily Worker charges that Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, Commander in Chief of the exile Polish army, after visiting Rome in an attempt to carry on anti-Soviet intrigues in the Vatican, ordered the Warsaw uprising to snatch credit for the capital's liberation from the Red Army and its Polish corps.

This account declared that the Warsaw population was misled into thinking General Sosnkowski's agents were in close touch with Red Army forces at the eastern gates, and as a result the patriots suffered heavy losses.

Meanwhile, the Soviet-approved National Committee of Liberation is firmly organizing civil administration, police, and political life in liberated Polish territory with the backing of the Red Army.

Interned U. S. Fliers Greeted in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 14 (AP)—Interned American fliers who were moved to new camps at Mulssjoe and Graenna, near Joenkoeping, Swedish match center, were greeted by the newspaper "Smaalands Allehanda" with the headline "Hello Yankees — Yau Are Very Welcome in Our Country."

The newspaper devoted three pages to the fliers, saying, "You dropped down from the sky just like birds that come to us in springtime and we hope you feel at home during the short time we have the pleasure of seeing you as our guests."

Approximately 800 American fliers are interned in Sweden.

Incident of Cherbourg

Associated Press Photo from United States Navy

Where Dud Shell Entered Battleship Texas

A repair crewman inspects a hole made in the side of the Texas by a dud shell while the vessel was shelling German coastal batteries at Cherbourg. The ship's heroic role in the assault on Cherbourg was disclosed Aug. 13.

Battleship Texas Hard Hit Blasted Back at Nazi Forts

By a Marine Corps Public Relations Officer

ABOARD THE U.S.S. TEXAS, OFF CHERBOURG Delayed (AP)—In a three-hour duel with powerful German coastal batteries today this veteran of the older fleet sustained two direct hits, many damaging near misses, and had to fight two fires spreading on the main deck.

But she fought back. Her 14-inch guns continued to roar at the enemy forts.

German gunners scored a perfect hit. A nine or 11-inch shell hit the top of the conning tower, blew up with terrific noise into the navigation bridge eight feet directly above, mortally wounding the helmsman, seriously wounding four others, wrecking a third of the bridge and some of its controls.

Before the clouds of yellow-brown smoke had cleared away, Capt. Charles A. Baker, U.S.N., of Washington, D. C., commanding officer, who was unhurt, had completed his order: "Clear the bridge . . . all hands below . . ."

Flame from our own guns ignited gun covers and gun locker gear on the fantail. Blasts broke open ammunition boxes, scattered 40-millimeter shells over the deck.

Marine crews dashed in to throw the dangerously warming ammunition overboard, while sailors helped extinguish the flames. They got the ammunition overboard, and the sailors extinguished the fire.

German shells continued to roar over us, or to fall just short of us.

Another struck—a 240-millimeter armor-piercer that blasted through the port bow, fell without exploding into an empty cabin.

The shell disposal officer moved in with his crew and smothered it with mattresses.

It was an engagement of a type rare in the history of the U. S. Navy. The German fortresses were bristling with six, nine and 11-inch guns. The area was heavily mined. The Germans had long expected the fleet, and it came, in broad noonday daylight, searching for its targets along a coast obscured by haze and smoke.

We were well within German range long before 12 o'clock. The Germans held their fire. With the Texas leading, we moved in closer, narrowing the distance to 14,000 yards. The Arkansas opened up first, but our plane spotter, hovering over the dense haze and battle-smoke of the coast, had difficulty locating our then non-firing targets. Our shore fire control party, inland, had the same haze-obscured visibility as we.

The bombing guns of the Arkansas were our chief interest at one moment.

The next moment there were geysers in the sea 400 yards ahead, straddling the nearest destroyer. Then the geysers were rising about us.

The battle was joined. Several long minutes later we had our target—found by its flashes as seen by our spotters aloft—and ended our agony of inaction with mighty salvos from the main batteries.

German shells roared over us, fell short of us, dead ahead, dead aft, along the water line. The mighty old "Tex," sped up, slowed, swerved in obedience to her calculating captain.

Sixty-five times, her officers counted, the Germans straddled or near-missed the Texas, hurling back her defiance over the intermittent smoke-screen of the destroyers and sweeps.

The noise and the blast were indescribable, then there was warm, choking yellow-brown smoke everywhere.

Despite the virtual perfection of the German shooting, there were no more direct hits. The damage, though extensive, was superficial, the casualties incredibly few.

The Texas was still blasting away with terrific eight-gun salvos. I watched the remainder of the battle from the conning tower. The German shell had sheared off the main battery fire director hanging just over the gunnery officer's head. By a miracle, the huge weight only grazed him.

The fleet was taking punishment. Other ships were hit. Admiral Deyo decided to "double the dose"—the bombardment lasted three hours instead of the originally-planned 90 minutes, until the Army called it off at 3 o'clock.

Churchill Meets Yugoslav Leaders

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, the Yugoslav Partisan leader, Marshal Tito, and Premier Ivan Subasic of the Exile Yugoslav Government met in Italy Aug. 12 and 13, it was announced here today, for talks which may do much toward shaping the postwar fate of Yugoslavia.

A brief announcement from the Prime Minister's residence said:

"On Aug. 12 and 13 the Prime Minister had meetings in Italy with the Yugoslav Prime Minister and Marshal Tito at which political and military questions were discussed in a spirit of entire frankness. Marshal Tito and the Yugoslav Prime Minister propose to continue these discussions, which are animated by the desire of each side to make the largest contribution to the common welfare of Yugoslavia."

It was generally believed here the talks would pave the way for more active military support of Marshal Tito's Partisans, who have been credited with keeping as many as 17 German divisions busy.

[The British radio said Dr. Ivan Subasic, Premier of the Yugoslav Government in exile; Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell and Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson had participated in the conference with Mr. Churchill. General Somervell is commander of the United States Army Service Forces.

[Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal was also present in Italy during recent days, according to a signal corps picture of an inspection party on the Fifth Army front.]

Mihailovic Report

BARI, Italy, Aug. 14 (AP) — A reliable and seemingly unprejudiced observer said yesterday that Gen. Draja Mihailovic, ousted War Minister of the Yugoslav Government in exile accused of being a collaborationist, actually moved his headquarters every few days to frustrate repeated German efforts to capture him.

The observer, who cannot be further identified for security reasons, recently arrived here after a lengthy stay in territory controlled by General Mihailovic's forces.

Although General Mihailovic is waging a relentless war against Marshal Tito, leader of Yugoslav Partisans, the Germans want the General for a number of reasons, the informant said.

The informant reported that the best Chetnik outfits, although unquestionably maintaining a liaison with Field Marshal Milan Nedic, Quisling leader in Belgrade, and frantically opposing Marshal Tito, still were set upon resisting the Germans.

Despite a critical shortage of arms and ammunition and the continued execution of five hostages for each German soldier slain, he said General Mihailovic's men in recent weeks assassinated several Gestapo agents and boldly robbed an Axis-controlled bank in Belgrade of approximately $650,000.

The informant quoted General Mihailovic as saying recently that 600,000 Serbs stood ready to fight under his leadership should sufficient munitions be made available. The Chetnik leader estimated his present strength at 200,000 men with five rounds of ammunition each.

Italian Appeal

ROME, Aug. 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill's visit has been seized upon by the Italian press and political party leaders as an opportunity for intensification of their appeals to the Allies to allow a greater participation of Italian troops at the front and to revise the armistice conditions.

Randolfo Pacciardi, a leading figure in the Republican Party, which is not represented in the six-party coalition government, reiterated yesterday a suggestion heard on all sides that the British are supporting the Monarchy.

In an open leter to Mr. Churchill, Italia Libera, the Action Party newspaper, said "we are right in asking that he make himself the interpreter before his Parliament and before his Allies of the state of mind of the Italian people."

"We would like to know—our Government has said so to the Allies—what is the law of war which governs us," the article continued. "We would like to be able to lay the first brick of reconstruction under your control but with clear responsibility and autonomy."

Bob Hope and Troupe Safe

SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 14 (AP)—Comedian Bob Hope and his troupe of soldier-entertainers escaped injury today in a crash-landing of a Catalina flying boat near Laurieton, New South Wales, Australia.

The plane, also carrying Frances Langford, the singer, developed engine trouble as it came in from Guadalcanal and landed on a sand spit near the fishing hamlet.

A relief plane will take the party on to Sydney tomorrow.

When one engine of the Catalina cut out, the passengers jettisoned some of their luggage but this sacrifice was in vain and the pilot decided to set the plane down just before dusk.

A launch took the party to Laurieton. Mr. Hope walked into the town's small post office and announced to the postmaster, "I'm Bob Hope."

The postmaster had heard Mr. Hope on the radio, however, and refused to fall. Mr. Hope had to prove his identity, whereupon he was allowed to use the telephone.

Mr. Hope made his Australian premiere tonight at a hastily arranged charity concert in Laurieton's tiny Town Hall. Others in his party were Jerry Colonna, Patty Thomas, and Tony Romano.

Service Overseas Due for Long Time

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Aug. 14 (AP)—The Army is built, the Navy is "well along" but maintenance still is a problem, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Director of Selective Service, told newsmen at a press conference here Aug. 12.

General Hershey, who is making a tour of Western States, declared that despite the present satisfactory situation "You've got to brace yourself for the prospect of seeing men sent into service, many overseas, month after month even after the war has ended."

This will be necessary to effect an orderly demobilization which, he said, should be directed to relieving first those who have seen the longest service after peace comes.

In all probability, General Hershey reported, Selective Service will have to continue drafting 100,000 a month "or a little less, almost indefinitely."

OPA Questions Demand For Used Car in Trade

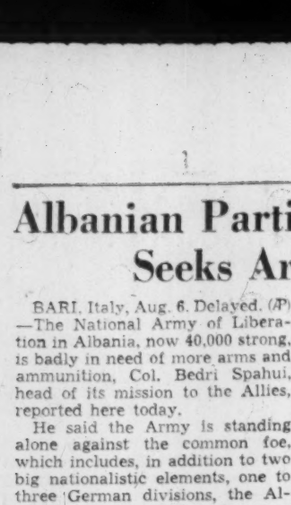
SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 14 (AP)—The right of an automobile dealer to demand a used car as part payment in the purchase of another machine is questioned by the Office of Price Administration in a suit filed in Federal District Court Aug. 12.

U. S. Attorney Not to Act On Fish Arrest Request

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP) — Richard J. Burke, chief of the criminal division in the United States Attorney's office, said he would not act on former magistrate Joseph Goldstein's request for a warrant for the arrest of Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York.

He said the facts as stated by Mr. Goldstein, who earlier had failed in serving Mr. Fish with a summons charging disorderly conduct, "Do not constitute any violation of federal law."

Mr. Goldstein, who withdrew his summons Aug. 11, contended that remarks purportedly made by Mr. Fish in a newspaper interview, which quoted him as saying it would be better for the Jews to split their vote instead of voting solidly for President Roosevelt, implied a threat of "physical violence."



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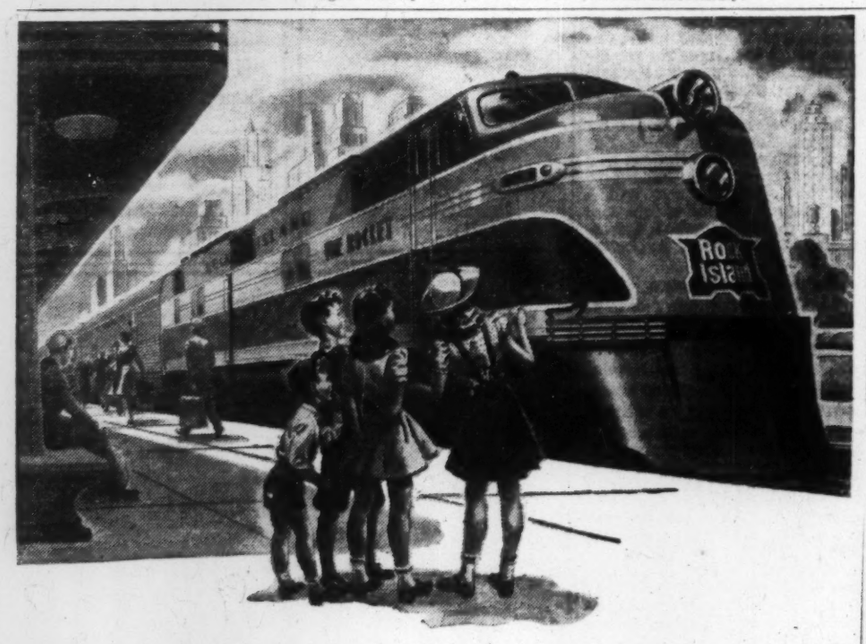

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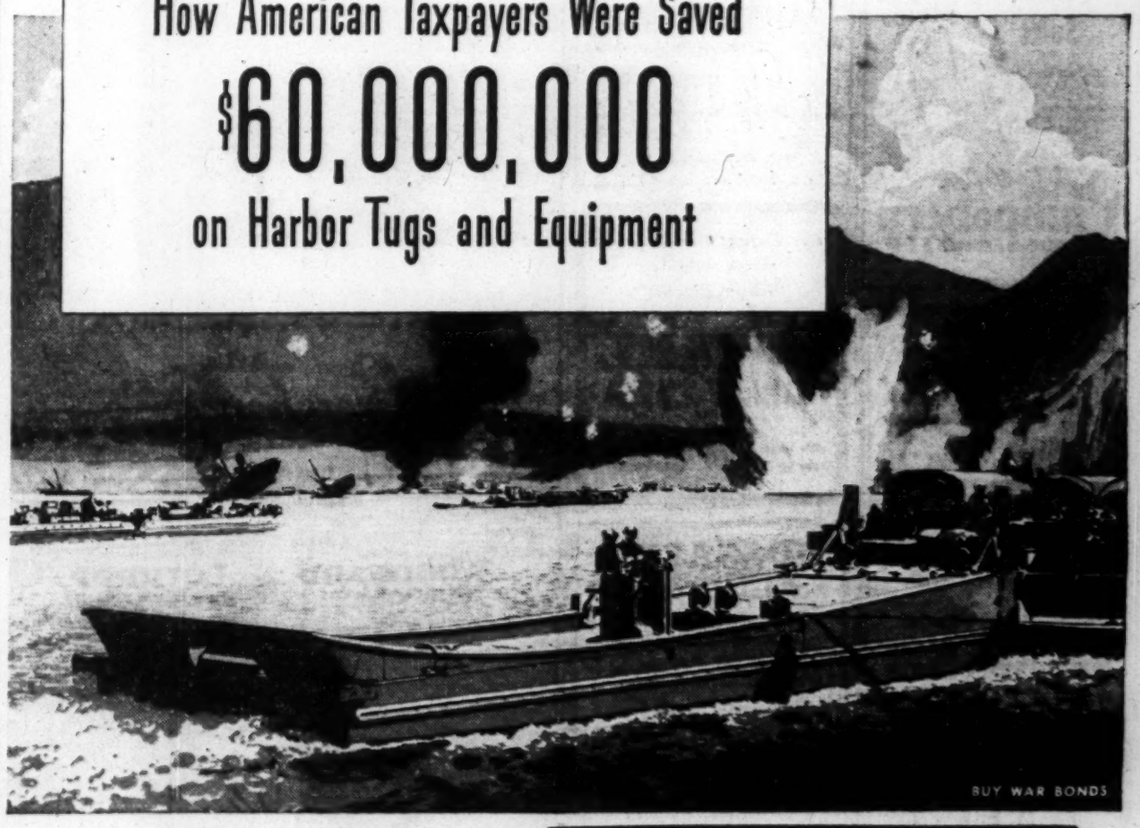

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Roosevelt's Talk Stirs Controversy

Continued from Page 1

tions. The reason is that the political implications are present. They are present because the very performance of his duties as President brings political advantages which invariably aid any incumbent, whether Democratic or Republican, in his campaign for re-election.

Thus the Bremerton speech—a speech which in a non-election year would pass with hardly an observation—had the useful effect of strongly identifying Mr. Roosevelt, through his very presence in the Pacific, with the popular conception of a "firm peace" against Japan, and with new plans to help the returning soldiers to get back civilian pursuits.

Might Prove Liability

Another political advantage which the President enjoys exclusively over his Republican opponent is the extent to which he can periodically use wartime censorship for nonwar purposes. The fact that Mr. Roosevelt could take his special train secretly into Chicago on the eve of the Democratic convention in order to transact a little vice-presidential nominating business—very much in secret—is the kind of misuse of the prerogatives of the Commander in Chief which, if they come to light again, may prove a liability rather than an asset.

It is evident here today that Mr. Roosevelt's close political advisers are getting ready to welcome him back to the White House with a determined appeal that he begin to prepare himself to conduct a campaign which will be more, rather than less, in the usual partisan sense. They feel that in many ways, through his preoccupation with the war, he has become a somewhat strange and aloof figure to the voters by whom he was once accepted as a close and warm friend.

The President may well resist these importunings and the shape of his own campaign remains to unfold.

Roosevelt's Talk

In the course of his address, Mr. Roosevelt said:

It is just 30 days since I left Washington but I have been at all times in close touch with the work there and also in daily communication with our forces in the European and far Eastern theaters of war. . . .

When I got to San Diego . . . I had the opportunity to visit many of the patients in the hospital there, a large number of whom were just back from the fighting in the Marshall and Marianas island, and also I witnessed a large practice landing operation on the beaches of southern California . . . the kind of warfare which has has been so successfully developed by us during the past two years. . . .

The cruiser on which I went from San Diego to Hawaii is one of a number of what we call "post-treaty cruisers" much larger and more powerful and faster than the prewar cruisers, which were limited by treaty to 10,000 tons. This particular ship joined the Pacific Fleet less than a year ago, but has already engaged in 15 operations in the Western and Southwest Pacific. . . .

Change at Pearl Harbor

What an amazing change since my visit [to Pearl Harbor] 10 years ago. Up to that time the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard had maintained a steady growth, like most of our other Navy yards, but today it is capable of making repairs to the heaviest ships and employs a force nearly 10 times as great, many of the mechanics coming from the West Coast. All of the battleships and smaller craft which were sunk or damaged in the attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, have been raised with the exception of the Arizona. In her case, because of the explosion of her forward magazine, salvage was impossible, but in her case her main battery of heavy guns was removed and remounted and now forms a part of the coastal defenses on the Island of Oahu.

All of the other ships are afloat and in service, most of them having been put back into commission here at Puget Sound and all of them greatly improved in fire power. They have been used in action in the Pacific and elsewhere. . . .

On the afternoon of my arrival, my old friend Gen. Douglas MacArthur arrived by air from New Guinea and we began a series of interesting and useful conferences accompanied by Admiral Nimitz and my own Chief of Staff, Admiral Leahy, and General Richardson, the Commanding General of Army Forces in the Hawaiian Area, and Admiral Halsey, Commander of the Third Fleet. . . .

Major Base in Hawaii

The discussions developed complete accord both in the understanding of the problem that confronts us and in the opinion as to the best methods for its solution. . . .

Today the Hawaiian Islands are no longer a mere outpost. They constitute a major base from which, and from the Pacific Coast, front-line operations are being conducted twice as far away as the distance between the coast and Hawaii. The Hawaiian Islands have helped to make possible the victories at Guadalcanal and New Guinea and the Marshalls and the Marianas. The islands will make possible future operations in China—make possible the recapture and independence of the Philippines, and make possible the carrying of war into the home islands of Japan itself and its capital city of Tokyo. . . .

Rejoining our ship, we headed for the Aleutian Islands, four days later arriving at Adak and one of the more westerly islands of the group. There again I found intense activity at what might be called a nearly completed advance base. It was from here that a great part of the expeditions for the recapture of Attu and Kiska started. . . .

You here can well realize the commotion which followed the Japanese occupation of Attu and Kiska and you may have thought that the Chiefs of Staff in Washington were not paying enough attention to the threat against Alaska and the Coast. We realized, of course, that such a Japanese threat could become serious if it was unopposed, but we knew also that Japan did not have the naval and air power to carry this into effect without greater resources and a longer time to plan. Preparations to throw the Japanese from their toeholds had been laid even before the Japanese got there, and the rest of the story you know. . . .

Delayed by fog and rain, we had to give up putting in at Dutch Harbor but we did stop at Kodiak, a large island off the end of the Alaskan peninsula. Here, also, the three services have completed a very excellent, though smaller, base. . . .

Study of Alaska

On my return to Washington, I am going to set up a study of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands as a place to which many veterans of this war, especially those who do not have strong roots in their own homes, can go to become pioneers. It is a land with a small population but which I am convinced has great opportunities for those who are willing to work and to help build up all kinds of new things in new lands. . . .

Near Juneau I played hookey for three hours, went fishing and caught one halibut and one flounder. . . .

You who live in the Pacific Northwest have realized that a line for sea and air navigation following the Great Circle course from Puget Sound to Siberia and northern China passed very close to the Alaskan Coast and thence westward along the line of the Aleutian Islands. From the point of view of national defense, therefore, it is essential that our control of this route shall be undisputed. Everybody in Siberia and China knows that we have no ambition to acquire land on Continent of Asia. We as a people are utterly opposed to aggression or sneak attacks—but we as a people are insistent that other nations must not under any circumstances through the foreseeable future commit such attacks against the United States. Therefore, it is essential that we be fully prepared to prevent them for all time to come. The word and the honor of Japan cannot be trusted.

That is a simple statement from the military, naval, and air point of view. But with the end of a Japanese threat, there is an excellent outlook for a permanent peace in the whole of the Pacific area. . . . It is logical that we should foresee a great interchange of commerce between our shores and those of Siberia and China. . . .

Routes to Alaska

It is as long as 10 years ago that I talked with Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, in regard to the development of highways and air routes and even a railroad to Alaska via British Columbia and the Yukon. Great interest in both nations was aroused, but it took the war to get quick action. Today the Alcan Highway is practically completed and an air route to Fairbanks enables us to deliver thousands of planes to our ally Russia by way of Alaska Bering Straits and Siberia. . . .

We understand, at last, the importance of the Hawaiian Islands. It is important that we have other bases—forward bases nearer to Japan than they lie. The same thing is true in regard to the defense of all the American republics from Mexico past the Panama Canal and all the way down to Chile. . . .

We have no desire to ask for any possessions of the United Nations. But the United Nations who are working so well with us in the winning of the war will, I am confident, be glad to join with us in protection against aggression and in machinery to prevent aggression. . . .

Can't Trust Japan

Whether or not the people of Japan itself know and approve of what their lords have done for nearly a century, the fact remains that they seem to be giving hearty approval to the Japanese policy of acquisition of their neighbors and their neighbors' lands and a military and economic control of as many other nations as they can lay their hands on. It is an unfortunate fact that other nations cannot trust Japan, it is an unfortunate fact that years of proof must pass before we can trust Japan and before we can classify Japan as a member of the society of nations which seek permanent peace and whose word we can take.

In removing the future menace of Japan to us and to our Continent, we are holding out the hope that other people in the Far East can be freed from the same threat. . . .

More than 1,000,000 of our troops are overseas in the Pacific. The war is well in hand in this vast area, but I cannot tell you, if I knew, when the war will be over either in Europe or in the Far East or the war against Japan.

It will be over the sooner if the people of this country will maintain the making of the necessary supplies and ships and planes. . . .

Short on Broom Straw

In 1943, crop failures in the United States resulted in a severe shortage of broom straw.

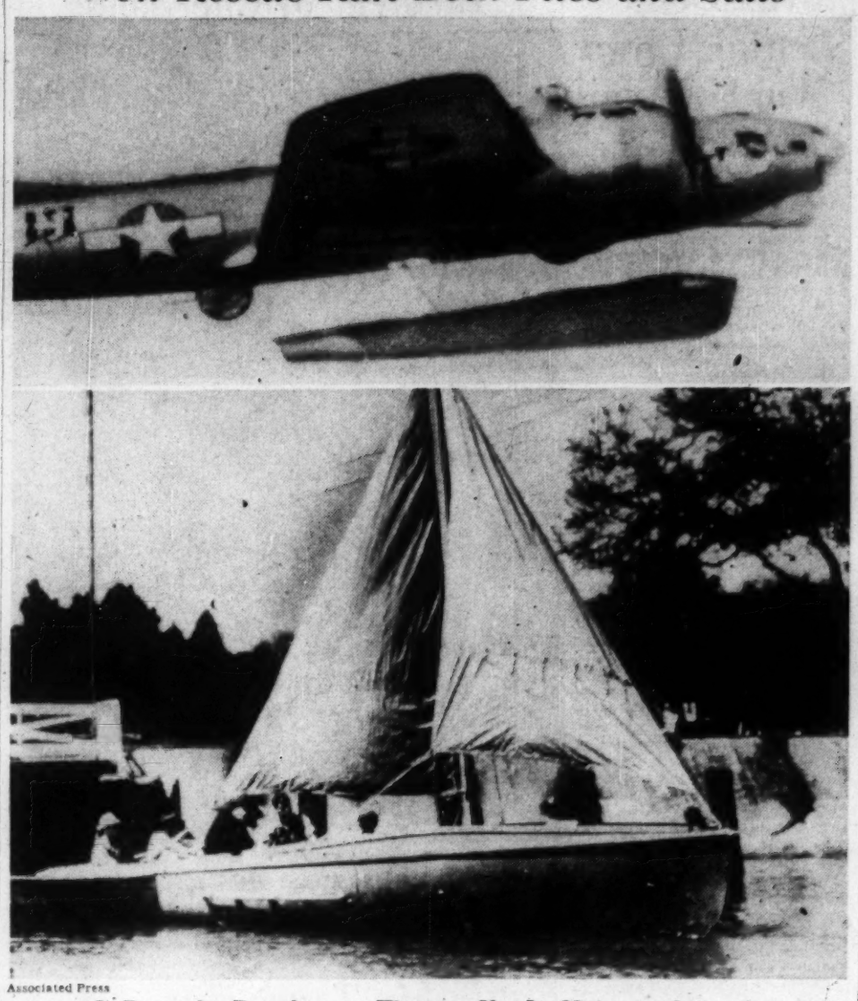
U. S. Press Cited For Keeping Secret

By the Associated Press

Bremerton, Wash., Aug. 14

President Roosevelt departed from his prepared speech here Aug. 12 to cite what he termed "a modern miracle—that the newspapers of the country did not break security to discuss his trip across the nation and far out into the Pacific although they were in on the secret from the time he left Washington.

New Rescue Raft Both Flies and Sails



Associated Press

It Drops by Parachute to Water to Use Its Motors and Canvas

A new type of rescue boat, filled with lifesaving material and equipped with sail and two motors, is carried under the fuselage of a big Army plane before being dropped to survivors in the water via parachutes. The boat can be released from any altitude. Bottom—Boat is boarded by survivors, sail is raised, and men begin journey back to land.

Limited Reconversion to Start On Peacetime Economy Output

Continued from Page 1

because production can be limited or expanded by the profits allowed.

Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, has threatened to seek an amendment to the price control law unless the OPA gives private industry assurance that the Government "intends to stimulate production as soon as war trends will permit."

Price Index Urged

Manufacturers of automobiles, stoves, household goods, farm machinery, clothing, and foods "cannot plan for the future unless they have some index to the prices they can charge consumers," he declared.

Hearings before his Committee on demobilization legislation, the North Carolinan said, convinced him that along with the "'G. I. Bill of Rights' we should have a bill of rights for private industry."

The WPB order, authorizing limited conversion, is the fourth of a series issued since July 15. This lifted some of the previous restrictions on the use of aluminum and magnesium, permitted the making of models needed for experimental purposes, and sanctioned the placing of certain orders for machine tools and equipment.

Effect of these orders has been party nullified by the war Mobilization Director's Aug. 4 directive tightening manpower controls giving local area production urgency committees the right to fix ceilings on the number of workers any plant can hire. Especially in areas grouped by the War Manpower Commission as areas of critical labor shortage, will it be unlikely that civilian production will be resumed soon, despite WPB orders.

Companies Limited

Even WPB production chiefs concede that few companies in the country will be able to meet the conditions necessary to get into peacetime production right away. These are the conditions a manufacturer must fulfill before he can go ahead with the manufacture of bobby pins or pruning shears:

He must show his local production urgency committee that he has machinery which is not in use for war production.

He must have the aluminum, magnesium, or other metal he needs. Steel and copper are still available for civilian goods production.

He must show his regional manpower director that he has workers to do the job who are not needed for war jobs elsewhere in the area.

Military officials have objected to the reconversion orders issued by WPM Chairman Donald M. Nelson, but with the help of the War Manpower Commission they have been so hedged around with other orders that they will hardly interfere with munitions output, still sorely needed by the Army and Navy.

Texas Negro Democrats To Push Fight for Vote

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 14 (AP)—W. J. Durham, Dallas Attorney, said a state-wide organization to promote political participation by Texas' 571,000 Negroes of voting age has been formed with headquarters here and an initial fund of $10,000 will be sought to finance operations.

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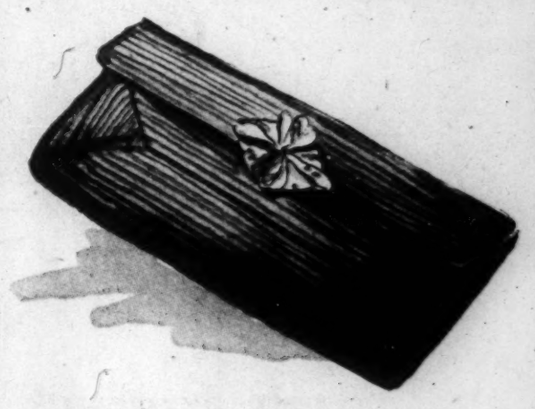

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Political Struggle Rages For Control of France

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Aug. 14—The struggle between old parties and new groupings for the political control of France has begun in earnest with the rapid liberation of French territory. While the French are much more united than previously, the inherent rivalries between widely divergent political conceptions have shown a tendency to increase as the hour of freedom approacnes.

Principals among old groups have re-formed local committees, which are meeting almost openly as the attention of the occupying German armies is relaxed and local Vichy authorities are taking to cover or trying desperately to disengage themselves from the immediate political past.

The rush to get back into local power and climb on the political bandwagon from the start has reached politicians abroad, who these days are returning to France as best they can.

New Political Line-Up

Those with whom I talked are prepared to face an entirely new political line-up. They expect to find the public toughened, skeptical, and hard to please, but they believe experience will count in uniting scattered groups with similar ideas.

Among groups most likely to play an immediate active role are two which have shown considerable opposition to each other even under strictest surveillance of the occupation authorities. First, there are those who from 1940 on organized the Resistance movement; second are the Communists, who began active resistance only after the Germans had attacked Russia.

The first group has steadily gained strength, but the second, having the sensational successes of the Russian armies to point to, has increased its hold on masses sorely tried by hard conditions of war. France's immediate political future may depend in a large measure on the relative strength of the two groups, who are participating in the Resistance movement side by side.

How Groups Were Formed

The first-named groups were the result of an instinctive revulsion against Naziism and were motivated by patriotism, but often they were formed around existant religious organizations which enabled them to camouflage their anti-Nazi purposes. These organizations were both Roman Catholic and Protestant, but inasmuch as the population is mostly Roman Catholic, a majority were affiliated with this faith. Roman Catholic youth groups, divided between industrial and argicultural occupations and united with university students into the Roman Catholic Association of French Youth, have grown steadily under occupation. Today the active Roman Catholic political group numbers 500,000.

Other Roman Catholics and many Protestants are to be found in numerous ideologically opposed to German pacification of France, including large energetic bodies which ordinarily are classed as free thinkers.

All have done important work under the occupation. These groups, widely scattered with no apparent connection in many cases, have, nevertheless, become in practical effect a single political unit chiefly thanks to clandestinely published periodicals.

Widely Read Publication

A principal periodical in establishing this cohesion is published irregularly under the title Cahiers du Temoignage Chrétien, which has been the most widely read publication in France during the past three years.

It is openly anti-Nazi and equally anti-Communist, preaching Christian freedom of conscience under a republican form of government. As some Roman Catholic groups put forth the overthrow of Communism as an equal objective with the overthrow of Naziism, a secondary struggle has developed between them and the Communist Party for disoriented citizens who, in desperation at the cruelties of wartime life, often complicated by losing everything, or disgust at the new "black market" and collaborationist rich, are ready to turn toward any extremist movement.

To prevent this rivalry from degenerating into a violent struggle or even civil war, religious and cultural groups, with a suppleness remarkable in such trying times, have sounded the anti-Communist angle successfully to swing large groups of the suffering populations into their movement. The clandestine publication which carried this message is Courier Français ou Temoignage Chrétien, which warned against slipping into Naziism through fear of Communism. Both of these publications have appeared irregularly, sometimes from Paris, oftener from provincial cities, but have a nation-wide circulation.

Vital Influence

To those who have lived in France through the past four years or only a portion of them as in my case, the influence of these and other clandestine publications in shaping France's political future cannot be gainsaid. They have given the average citizen courage to resist the daily propaganda pounding that there is no other choice outside Naziism or Communism. They have helped his natural republicanism to survive.

The Communists, though numerically weaker but under strict party discipline, are in the strongest position they ever have been in France. Their service to cause of the Resistance, even if it began later than the others, their courage in sabotage and fighting have given them great authority, especially among former syndicated labor which they have drawn in larger numbers than ever before into the party.

The manifesto they issued for general circulation outside the party, a copy of which I say, does not call for dictatorship of the party as in the party organization, but calls for a form of government seemingly resembling the old republic.

In some respects it appears to resemble the Soviet constitution. The French Socialist Party—which always competed with the Communists for mass support—is active again in labor circles, warning against what it calls "camouflage Soviet dictatorship."

Communism has, however, reportedly made headway among small bourgeoise groups which formerly composed the bulwark of French republicanism. Radical Socialist Party leaders and other moderate groups also are competing for this same vote.

In contrast to this political struggle are the hard-boiled new "black market" rich, who have become convinced they could buy their way through anything, and the old financial industrial groups, also toughened by hard years, whether collaborating or submitting. These two factors have united to form a third political force which reportedly is extra tough and without illusions.

French Told How To Aid Allied Drive

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 14

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told the French people behind the German lines yesterday how to avoid Allied bombs and bullets aimed at the enemy.

The commander in chief's latest instructions, carried over the Algiers radio, said the Germans were using farm vehicles and moving troops on bicycles. It told the French not to cycle in groups and warned them to take cover at the sight of Allied planes.

"Dig your protective trench far from routes of travel and as near home as you can," he said. "Keep an emergency supply of food at hand."

Bradley's Coup

Continued from Page 1

happening during the last few days.

The swift American move to the north to forge this trap began last week through Alençon and Le Mans. It appeared from the mapss that the direction of the thrust was toward Paris. But that was not General Bradley's intention. He was out to destroy von Kluge's army and not to capture Paris.

At first the movement of troops and armor was masked to confuse the enemy as to the direction of the American attack.

The Germans were disorganized and did not know where American columns were. Yesterday one enemy unit was caught trying to retreat to Le Mans, although that town had been in American hands several days.

When his columns got into position, General Bradley began wheeling them northward, with the move hinged on Vire.

Within the arc of the larger wheeling movement there were smaller wheeling movements by divisions thrusting like scythes to the north.

Then at dawn yesterday the entire American force began a coordinated drive to put the last crushing power against the pocket.

American tanks lunged forward today in thrusts that carried them 7 to 12 miles eastward by noon along the center of General Bradley's great smothering attack.

To the north American infantry is tearing through the Germans so fast that abandoned enemy machine guns are found with their belts still loaded.

Expendable scraps of German units are being thrown in to try to delay the Americans—such mixed and mangled remnants that on one 5,000-yard sector the elements of six separate German divisions have been identified.

The Nazis are fighting hard as individuals, but it is apparent they have suffered such casualties in highly trained junior and noncommissioned officers that they are unable to fight well as units. This goes for units down to battalion size.

This lack of knowledge of how to get out of one position and into another, as a unit, is costing the enemy heavily in piled up casualties, especially from American artillery fire.

Information about the effectiveness of the tremendous Allied air attacks on the Germans racing back toward Paris naturally was scarce among ground troops, but this fragment was heard over the radio:

An unidentified pilot's voice: "Boy, am I having a field day! I've got 45 of them (German vehicles) down there under me."

10,000 Australian War Brides Prepare for Homes in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 14 — Increasing publicity being given here to the marriage of Australian girls to United States servicemen has culminated in an official statement that nearly 10,000 such marriages already have taken place.

Permission for these marriages is not given before full investigation of the antecedents of both parties, and the girl is given a clear picture of the conditions into which her prospective husband will take her.

This has resulted in the organization by the girls themselves of clubs where they may get together and prepare for their lives in America.

Both in Sydney and Melbourne these clubs have a large membership. In addition to giving fiancées and wives an opportunity of getting a close-up of American conditions, the clubs also give information on conditions to which the couples must conform before marriage and help wives on problems associated with passport, visas, and transport.

Legal Advice Obtained

Legal advice is obtained for all members as required, and special meetings are held for a study of American history, geography, and traditions, so when they arrive in the United States the girls may quickly become good citizens.

Brides who already have gone to America are encouraged to write home about their experiences.

In these and other ways, fiancées and brides are being trained to think and act as Americans so they will fit in smoothly to the new life they are taking up.

In many instances, brides will bring young Americans with them —with the 1,000 brides who already have left for America have gone 200 babies, each of which, as an American citizen, has traveled under his own passport.

At present, an additional 134 brides, who have gone through necessary formalities, are awaiting transport, and 2,000 more have submitted petitions for entry to the United States.

296 Wives Aboard One Ship

The largest contingent to leave here in one ship—296 brides and 72 infants—traveled recently aboard one of America's fastest prewar luxury liners. Husbands of 13 of the brides traveled home aboard the same ship, having been declared unfit for service, or given a long leave.

The good will associated with these marriages was demonstrated recently when an American patient got a last-minute notification he would be placed aboard this ship.

Friends contributed money to enable his Australian wife and infant son to become last-minute passengers, and authorities speeded up formalities to enable the husband, wife, and child to travel aboard the same ship. That action is indicative, not only of good fellowship but of the growing belief here that properly supervised unions between American servicemen and Australian girls will help to cement the friendship between the two nations already engendered by common sacrifice in the Allied cause.

Real Hill Climbers

Motor trucks for the Army are built to climb 65 per cent grades, slopes so steep that men cannot climb them on foot.

Japan May Fall Without Invasion

Continued from Page 1

operations against Japan," General Lear told the annual encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans.]

The projection of United States operational bases so far west, within striking distance of Japanese home islands, has brought early amphibious assaults against Japan itself within the realm of possibility, Admiral Nimitz conceded.

Admiral Nimitz said, "I do not believe any single form of attack will defeat Japan.

All Forms of Attack

"There must be a combination of all forms of attack, sea blockade, air bombardment, possibly surface bombardment, and possibly an invasion. I am not sure nor convinced an invasion is necessary but do believe an occupation is necessary to win the peace. I do not believe anyone can say invasion by assault is necessary until the time comes and the situation unfolds. But we should be prepared to invade Japan if necessary."

Although in all fighting to date the Japanese have not shown any tendency toward capitulation, Admiral Nimitz said we have no basis for gauging how much punishment the Japs can take before "they throw in the sponge." Admiral Nimitz pointed out that this war is a new experience for the Japanese because heretofore they have always been winners. Defeat —especially such severe defeats as they have recently suffered—is something for which they were unprepared. This factor has a bearing on the duration of their present caliber of resistance and remains an unknown quantity which must be considered when weighing a possible need for invasion.

In this connection Admiral Nimitz also said the caliber of American fighting men is also a new experience for the Japanese who accustomed to do their fighting against Asiatic peoples were not prepared to resist.

Admiral Nimitz said he regarded this spirit of American fighting men the United States' most effective "secret weapon" in the Pacific—a weapon for which the Japanese were totally unprepared.

Admiral Nimitz made this statement when asked for comment on reports the United States forces in the Marianas had used a secret weapon effectively. The Admiral replied if we did have such a weapon we shouldn't discuss it. The best secret weapon we have, the Admiral said, is the quality of our men who are doing the fighting against the Japanese.

Meanwhile with the completion of the Marianas' campaign, the United States Western Pacific offensive has entered a period of pause. However, from all indications the Japanese will be given little time to get set for the next blows.

While preparations for new moves are being speeded to give the enemy as little rest as possible, the Seventh Air Force has already started a campaign to neutralize remaining enemy bases in the Marianas and in the Bonins.

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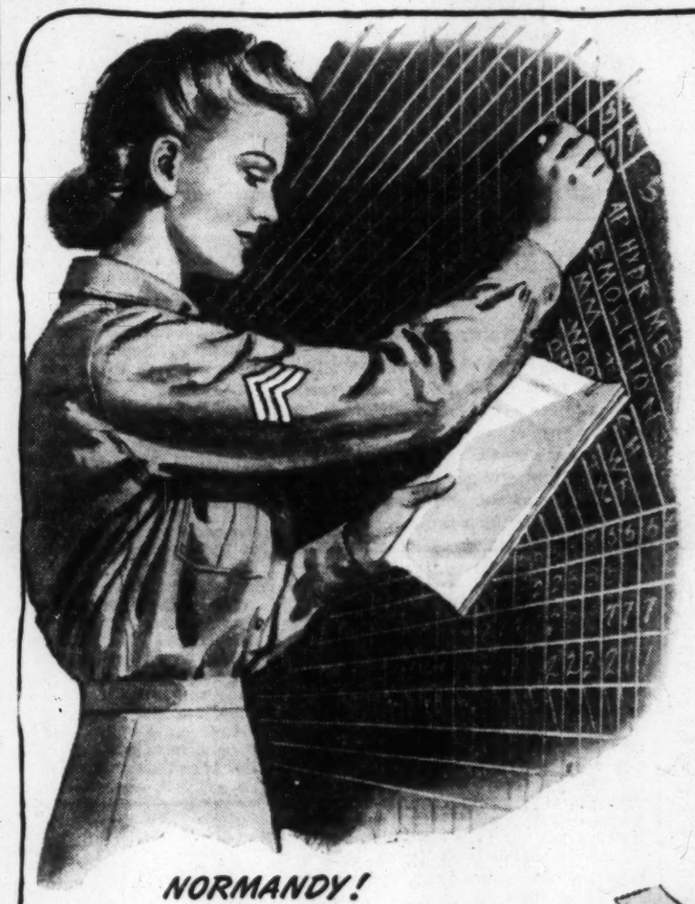

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The Home Forum

Awake to Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Down the ages distressed humanity has uttered the cry that is on many lips today: "Why does God permit evil?" The very question implies that God deplores evil and is unable to prevent it or, having the power to prevent it, He for some inscrutable reason permits it to exist.

The belief that God is unable to prevent evil challenges intelligence. The very name, God, connotes omnipotence. How can that be God which can be opposed and thwarted? Would He not then be inferior to that which successfully defies Him? God is omnipotent and nothing can exist in opposition to His will. The concluding words of the Lord's Prayer (Matthew 6:13) assert God's omnipotence, "For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever." Even a little understanding of the Bible reveals the authority for the correlative statement by Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 17), "*For God is infinite, all-power, all Life, Truth, Love, over all, and All.*"

* * *

Now let us examine the belief that evil exists in accordance with God's will. Jesus said that God is good: "There is none good but one, that is, God" (Matthew 19:17). John declared, "God is love" (I John 4:8). The Psalmist repeatedly speaks of God's "lovingkindness." To assume that omnipotence can be other than wholly beneficent is contrary to reason and revelation. The belief that God, good, creates, employs, or tolerates evil is illogical and untrue.

What, then, is the explanation of evil in human experience? It is that evil is an erroneous human belief in a power opposed to omnipotent good. Since God did not create it, evil has no real existence. It is part of the mortal dream of life in matter, of which God is unaware because He knows that He creates all, and that all that He creates is good. He is not deceived by that which seems to delude mortals, and He is of "purer eyes than to behold evil" (Habakkuk 1:13).

* * *

From cover to cover, Science and Health expounds the thesis of the allness of God, good, and the nothingness of evil. It logically deduces this basic fact of the Science of being from the spiritually inspired truths of the Bible, confirmed by overwhelming evidence in countless cases of the healing of sin, sickness, and other discordant conditions.

The serenity with which students of Christian Science customarily confront various manifestations of evil finds its source in their understanding that evil is not part of God's plan, and that it does not exist at His pleasure. They know that the only and certain way to dispose of its claim to reality is to awake to the truth of being. Where God is, and He is everywhere, evil—sin, sickness, and death—cannot be. God has created no handicap or obstacle to separate man from His presence. On the contrary, He has given man dominion in His divine creation, and nothing can shut out His omnipresence or destroy man's true identity as the expression of God's perfection.

* * *

The realization of the ever-presence, all-power, and immutable goodness of Deity, has enabled one student to overcome anxiety in regard to a young relative who for two years has been in or near an active war combat area. It has been possible to see the incongruity of a belief that God could initiate the horrors of war and permit them to continue, and gratitude has been felt for moments of clear vision that in reality peace and security are right where turmoil and danger seem to be. Letters from the young soldier express calm fearlessness, attributed to his understanding of the truths which he learned in a Christian Science Sunday School.

Mrs. Eddy has given a wealth of inspired precept to aid men in understanding the true nature of God. Perhaps none of her writings summarizes her concept of Him as omnipresent, omnipotent good more succinctly or more tenderly than the following lines from her poem, "Mother's Evening Prayer" (Poems, p. 4):

"O gentle presence, peace and joy and power;
O Life divine, that owns each waiting hour,
Thou Love that guards the nestling's faltering flight!
Keep Thou my child on upward wing to-night."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

By Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EGYPTIAN SUNKEN RELIEF: *A Painting by Joseph Lindon Smith*

THIS IS THE head of a royal personage, carved in sunken relief, probably on the wall of an ancient Egyptian temple of the Ptolemaic, or Roman, period. The picture was painted from the original, some years ago, by Mr. Joseph Lindon Smith, an artist of Boston. Mr. Smith made a great many of these paintings which are good, clear pictorial records of the originals.

There are many such royal portraits to be found in the profuse carvings of late temples. A feature which is particularly interesting for its significant details is the headdress, one of several variations of an intricate crown laden with sacred symbols. It is a composite headdress, which includes the horns of the ram deity, and the horns of Hathor, the feathers of Osiris, the sun disc, and the *atef* crown (ribbed detail in center between the two feather motifs).

The mode of portrayal remained uniform over the centuries; and this late portrait, like those of the Old Kingdom, was clearly defined in profile. Shoulders face squarely front, for Egyptian portrayal was concise and monumental. It served an acknowledged ritual and social purpose. It treated formal themes in a dignified and monumental way; it could relax into informality and naturalism when the theme was less solemn.

D. A.

From My Library Walls

The photograph of Sir James M. Barrie, which hangs upon my library wall, framed with an autograph letter, shows a face much younger than that with which the public later became acquainted; yet it gives me Barrie exactly as he looked when I first met him at the old Garrick Club, in London, of which we were fellow members.

I had invited him to write an introduction to Macbeth, in a rather elaborate edition of Shakespeare's Works, which I published, to which invitation he had modestly replied: "The thing tempts me, but I feel that I lack the skill to write to much purpose on a subject that has already been nobly handled."

* * *

Barrie was a sensitive little man, with a rather long neck, hair receding from his forehead, and a heavy mustache. When I met him, that first time, at the Garrick, I found him awaiting me in the members' lounge, sitting in a great easy chair, with both legs curled up under him, like a small boy.

I had been told that conversation with him would be difficult, owing to his shyness—but we found at once many subjects of mutual interest. There were all those friends he made in America during his visit there in 1897 — George W. Cable, Charles Eliot Norton, Hamlin Garland, William James, William Dean Howells—all of whom, in varying degrees, I also counted among my friends. Then there was Barrie's wonderful tribute to his mother, "Margaret Ogilvy," which I manufactured for his American publishers. It was a book that had gone straight to my heart, and I told him so.

"Many think it too intimate," he demurred; "but I could write of my mother in no other way."

* * *

By this time, we had seated ourselves in the dining-room and the conversation turned on "Peter Pan." It was having its run in America at the time I sailed, and those who remember that play will understand me when I say that it gives one Barrie better than any words can describe him. The light delicate touch that creates the idea, and conveys that idea to his audience without the need of description or definition; the whimsical suggestion that seems fantastic at first, yet leaves one wondering if it isn't substance after all; the eery spot of light that one follows around the stage with a fascination so intense that, when Maude Adams demanded: "Do you believe in fairies?" there was not a dissenting thought in the house!

I told Barrie of a criticism of the play that had gone the rounds in America. "Peter Pan" was on the road, playing a one-night stand at some provincial Western town. The dramatic critic of the town's single paper indignantly demanded: "When will our public refuse to accept plays whose producers seek to economize on road productions? In 'Peter Pan' last night, the fairy was played by a dot of light. Undoubtedly in the metropolittan performances the fairy was played by a beautiful actress."

Barrie smiled, but his mind was on the play rather than my story. "It is my 'dream child,'" he said slowly. "It was at that very table," he continued, pointing across the room, "that Peter Pan's future was established."

* * *

He and Charles Frohman had been dining together at the Garrick, with the possibility in mind of forming perhaps a more permanent alliance. Frohman was not completely sold on Barrie as a playwright, as he was to be later. Barrie approached the subject of "Peter Pan" with some diffidence. "It is all about a fairy who wouldn't grow up. I don't think it will be a commercial success," he told Frohman, "but I wish very much to have it produced. If you will put it on the stage, I will give you another play, which is certain to make money for you, so you can afford to lose money on 'Peter Pan.'"

The second play was "Alice-Sit-by-the Fire," which Barrie had already placed in London, with Ellen Terry in the leading role. Frohman finally decided to accept both. The rest of the story is dramatic history. "Peter Pan" had its London production in December, 1904, where it was an immediate success, and became a British Christmas season institution. In New York, the play ran for eight months.

* * *

The preliminary negotiations for the "Little Minister" brought Charles Frohman and Barrie together, head on. It wasn't Barrie who told me this, but Cyril Maude, another fellow Garrickian, at lunch one day a year later. It seems that Frohman wanted the play for Maude Adams, and he insisted that the text be rewritten to give Lady Babbie the lead. Barrie flatly declined, and was somewhat piqued to find that Frohman was not more disturbed by his refusal. Perhaps the fact that the American producer had six American plays running in London at that time, made his apparent indifference a challenge! At all events, Barrie had been quietly at work remodeling the novel to suit Frohman's views.

One day Barrie was playing billiards with Cyril Maude at the Garrick, when the actor casually inquired what Barrie was doing. The author impulsively blurted out the whole story. Maude saw at once the possibilities offered by Barrie's frankness. As actor-manager of the Haymarket, he secured the British rights; he took the part of the Little Minister and his lovely wife, Winifred Emery, played Lady Babbie. And Charles Frohman, in America, starred Maude Adams in a part which seemed absolutely fashioned for her, instead of being an adaptation made to meet what the author considered a producer's whim. Barrie's royalties were over $400,000.

* * *

Before leaving my dinner with Barrie, I must record one other incident. Somehow the name of Maurice Maeterlinck came into our conversation. "Alfred Sutro brought him to my flat in Adelphi, once," Barrie told me. "He paid me a great compliment. On the whitewashed walls of my study I sometimes ask my friends to write their names. Shall I tell you what Maeterlinck wrote? 'Au père de Peter Pan, et au grand-père de L'Oiseau Bleu.'"

How nice it is that the Home Forum editor limits these little vignettes to a thousand words! Just a glance at Barrie's picture and the letter on my library wall starts such a flood of memories that, otherwise, I fear I should overtax the strain on my patient pen!

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT

Impressions of Lower Egypt

MORE AND MORE is forced upon us the contrast of the scenery of Upper and Lower Egypt. Here it is not simply that the river is wider and the mountains more removed and the arable land broader; the lines are all straight and horizontal, the mountain-ranges are level-topped, parallel to the flat prairies—at sunset a low level of white limestone hills in the east looked exactly like a long line of fence whitewashed. In Upper Egypt, as we have said, the plains roll, the hills are broken, there are pyramidal mountains, and evidences of upheaval and disorder. But these wide sweeping and majestic lines have their charm; the sunsets and sunrises are in some respects finer than in Nubia; the tints are not so delicate, the colors not so pure, but the moister atmosphere and clouds make them more brilliant and various. The dawn, like the afterglow, is long; the sky burns half round with rose and pink, the color mounts high up. The sunsets are beyond praise, and always surprise. Last night the reflection in the east was of a color unseen before—almost a purple below and a rose above; and the west glowed for an hour in changing tints. The night was not less beautiful—we have a certain comfort in contrasting both with March in New England. It was summer; the Nile slept, the moon half-full, let the stars show; and as we glided swiftly down, the oars rising and falling to the murmured chorus of the rowers, there were deep shadows under the banks, and the stately palms, sentinelling the vast plain of moonlight over which we passed,—the great silence of an Egyptian night—seemed to remove us all into dreamland. The land was still, except for the creak of an occasional shadoof worked by some wise man who thinks it easier to draw water in the night than in the heat of the day, or an aroused wolfish dog, or a solitary bird piping on the shore.

Thus we go, thus we stay, in the delicious weather, encouraged now and again by a puff of southern wind, but held back from our destination by some mysterious angel of delay. But one day the wind comes, the sail is distended, the bow points downstream, and we move at the dizzy rate of five miles an hour.—From "My Winter On the Nile," by CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER. (1881.)

Shakespeare's Portrait of a Schoolmaster

THE LOW-COMEDY FIGURES attached to the plot [of *Love's Labor's Lost*] also display various affectations of learning. The two most important are Holofernes and Armado. Each is a version of one of the masks of Italianate popular comedy, and each displays the conventionalized qualities of the type. Holofernes is the "pedante" [schoolmaster] and like his Italian prototype is fond of uttering proverbs, Latin, and other foreign phrases, and strange ink-horn terms. In particular, he delights in stringing together long lists of synonyms. He says that Armado is "too pricked, too spruce, too affected, too odd, as it were, too peregrinate" (v. i. 14-16). He speaks of his own talent for rhyming as "a gift that I have, simple, simple; a foolish extravagant spirit, full of forms, figures, objects, ideas, apprehensions, motions, revolutions" (iv. ii. 67-70).

On occasions he talks exactly like a Latin-English dictionary: "Ripe as the pomwater [a sweet apple], who now hangeth like a jewell in the ear of *caelo*, the sky, the welkin, the heaven, and anon falleth like a crab on the face of *terra*, the soil, the land, the earth" (iv. ii. 3-6). This verbal flourish throws Sir Nathaniel into an ecstasy of feigned admiration. "Truly, Master Holofernes," he cries, "the epithets are sweetly varied, like a scholar at the least." The word "epithets," as Dover Wilson reminds us, "was a technical term for the synonyms which the master required his boys to supply in as large a number as possible for the Latin words he might give them in class." Thus Holofernes loads his polite conversation with the routine of the grammar-school classroom. . . .

Shakespeare's thrusts at the absurd pedantry of an English grammarian proves that he intended Holofernes to be more than the stock pedant of the Italian popular comedy. He is an English schoolmaster, a fellow who spends his life stuffing young boys—and girls, too—with Latin. His school is called a "charge-house"; so it is clearly some kind of nondescript private venture. His students, unlike those of a grammar school, pay tuition. And it is the follies and stupidities of such an English schoolmaster that Shakespeare ridicules. He makes the fellow complacent, pompous, pretentious, irascible, and fatuously susceptible to flattery. The fellow fairly gulps down the compliments paid him by his hanger-on Nathaniel, the village curate, although the sycophant's adulation is obvious and crass. When Holofernes has finished one of the most jejune of his list of "epithets," Nathaniel pretends to be so much impressed that he pulls out his notebook and writes them down—for future use. . . .

In a series of ruthless strokes like these, Shakespeare paints a full-length portrait of a pedantic master of a grammar school. With Holofernes he uses the same satiric method that he employs elsewhere in the comedy. It is the manner of caricature and parody rather than that of formal satire. Each character ridicules himself by the words that issue from his own mouth. —From "Shakespeare's Satire," by OSCAR JAMES CAMPBELL. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Edge of Darkness

The moonlight wove a cage of silver bars
Between the branches, and a thrush awoke
Complaining to the night. How softly broke
That silence in the breathless time of stars!
On this thin edge of darkness, the least sound
Falls with new meaning on the listening ear.
Wind in the leaves, brook-water: we can hear
Earth's ancient sleepers stirring underground.

Perhaps that thrush, too early for the dawn,
Was roused by a strange music even more
Elusive than the horns of Elfland blown.
Slowly the moon set and the song was gone.
We heard the closing of a small, green door
On secret worlds far older than our own.

BAYKA RUSSELL

זייט וואַך און געניסט גוטס

אן אינטערעסאנט זאך דאס אויבן געשריבענעם אַרטיקל וועגן קריסטשען סיענס

עריאַהרונגען דאך עמעצער אין, אז שלעכטס איז אין אירעמזעלבן מעשהיבער גלויבען אין א מאכט פון־אויסער־זיך, אדער אלמעכטיגן גאָט, וועלכער איז נאָר־נישט. די ציהט דיזען לאָגישען שלום פון דער וויסענשאפט פון לעבען פון די גייסטיגע אינספּיראַטאָרען וואַהרהייטען פון דער ביבל, וועלכע ווערען בעשפּיטיגט אין קאָמפּראָמיס פון בעווייז אַהן א שיר ווען מען זעהט ווי זיער, קאָנקרעטיס, אין נאָך אנדערע אונגלויבליכע צוי־שטאנדען אין אונצעהליגאַרע פאלען ווערען אויסגע־טהולט אין אויסגעבעסערט.

די רוהיגקייט מיט וועלכע די שטודענטען פון קריסטשען סויענס (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט) בעגרי־פען אויף א נאָכץ געווהנליכען אופן, די פערשידענע מאניפעסטאציאָנען פון שלעכטס, קומט צו זיי צוליכט זויער פערשטאנד, אז דאס שלעכטס איז נים קיין שום טייל פון נאָטס פלאַן, און אלעס עקזיסטירט נים אויס זיין פערגעניגן. זיי ווייסען, אז דער אויסיגער און זיכערער וועג ווי אזוי צוצוערען צו ווערען פון די פערשטענדעס פון דאס שלעכטס, טוט אויהרע פאלשע מענות, וועלכע ווילן בעכען אָנצוהערען אז זי איז וואהר, איז צו זיין וואָך צו דער וואהרהייט פון לעבען. דאָרט וואו נאָט איז,—אין ער אויך אומעטום דא,—קען זיך קיין שום שלעכטס—ווי זיגר, קראַנקהייט, און טויט—נים געפינען. נאָט האָט נים בעשאפען קיין שטרויבלונג אדער הינדערניס, כדי אָפצושטיידען דעם מענשען פון זיין (נאָטס) גענגענווארט. פערקערהט פר האָט דעם מענשן געמעכט הערשאפט אויבער זיין געשליבער שעפונג, און קיין שום מאַכט קען נים אויס־שלוסען נאָטס אל־גענגענווארט, אדער צוישטערען אדער־ערכטען דעם מענשען וואהרע אדער אומשטופט אלס דער אויסדרוק פון נאָטס אָלמעכטיגקייט.

* * *

דער ווילקליכער כעריה, אז נאָט איז דער אל־גענע־ווארט, אל־מאכט, און אונצערעדליכער גוטסקייט האט בעפעהיגט אין שטודענט בייצוקומען זיין אָנגעמ אין זאך, ווען ער א יונגען קרום, וועלכער איז פאר צוויי יאָהרען צוים גרונען אין אדער נאָהעמט צו א שלאַכט־פעלד אין דער מלחמה, פּ"ז איז גרונען מעלוך פאר דעם שטודענט צו דערקענען די אונשיולדיקייט און אונפאַסיגקייט פון זיין גלויבען. אז נאָט זאָל קענען אויסזוהרען די רצחות פון דער מלחמה, אז נאָט ער זאָל קענען צוזעהן, אז זיי פערטהרען זיך, גרוים איז גרונען זיין האַנטאַרקייט, ווען קיין איז ערלויך געקומען צו דעם קלארען פערשטאנד, אז אין אמתיג עקזיסטירען נאָר שלום און זיכערהייט פונקט דערם ווען אויסרוהר און בעפאהר זיכהען זיך אויס צו זיין. ברוקע פון דעם ווענען מאַלאַדיע דריסקען אויס דעם פאקט, אז ער שרעקט זיך נים, און זיין אונערשרא־קענהייט מקע צוגעשריבען, ווערען צו די ווארההיטען פון בעכעס. (בעדיכטע, ז. 4).

.אך, ליבליכע בעגענווארט, שלום און פרייד און סאַכט

.א, בעשליכע ליבע, ווען בעהטט יעדע הארצבעדע שטונדע אין אָנבעפאַכט,

דו בעשליכע ליבע, ווען נים אַבזונג אויף דער בעס־טויגלע,

בשעת די פאָגנג אן ערשט צו פליהען!!

בעשיין מיין קינד, און הים איהם אַף פון בעאהר. בא מאַג און בא נאכט.

דער ווען ווארט בעמטען אינגערמאַיאן ווערען קריסטשען סיענס ליטעראטור, ווען ווערט אויסגע־נעכען אין דער אירישער שפראך, ווי שרייבען און מאכען זיין בעגאַנג בעפאַנט צו דער קריסטשן סיענס פאבלישונג פאסיענטי, מאסטאן, מאסטשוסעטס, י. פ. א. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1944

Atlantic Charter Faces Major Test as War in Europe Nears End

United States Navy Photos

Near These Shores Atlantic Charter Was Signed

Three years after the historical meeting of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, Argentia, which looks over the sea to the spot where the warships lay, is now a United States Naval Operating Base. The picture at the top shows the harbor and that at the bottom the town. For the fishermen here there is considerable freedom from want in the stabilization of the basic industry.

Attack in Latin America On Freedom of Religion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — A subtle, concerted assault against religious freedom in Latin America is under way.

From Mexico to Argentina the fires of religious persecution smolder and at times burst into small flame.

No major conflagration has occurred, but there have been many signs of a Roman Catholic clerical movement aimed at curtailing religious liberty.

Protestant minorities in Latin America bear the brunt of these restrictive efforts.

Tents of Protestant missionaries have been burned.

Indians have been incited to acts of violence.

At least one incident of burning a Protestant Bible has been reported.

Tense Struggle

Peru has been the scene of a particularly tense struggle between advocates of full religious freedom and a hierarchy intent on limiting this freedom in the effort to regain a monopoly lost early in this century.

The dispute reached the floor of the Peruvian Congress, where a group of liberal legislators won their point in defense of Protestant missionaries and the granting of new visas to them.

In Argentina, the present military dictatorship and the Roman Catholic hierarchy are repeating a fascist pattern made familiar in Spain during the Civil War that brought the Franco regime to power.

For years the Argentine hierarchy had agitated for a return of Roman Catholic instruction in the public schools. Former civilian Governments steadily refused to wipe out a reform that dated back to the separation of Church and State in Argentina.

"Moral Instruction"

In a decree signed Dec. 31, 1943, the teaching of Roman Catholicism is made compulsory in "all public schools of primary, elementary, secondary, and special education," as well as in "high schools and special subsidiaries of the National Universities" and "common schools administered by the National Council of Education," with the exception that parents who object may have their children excused from regular religious classes. These children, however, must take "moral instruction" instead.

Teachers of these classes are appointed by the Government, subject to approval by ecclesiastical authorities. Textbooks must have Church and Government approval.

This decree is described as a complete reversal of policies followed toward religious instruction by the former Argentine Republic.

Such prizes for the hierarchy explain its collaboration with fascist military forces now in control of several countries and plotting to seize power in many more.

"Clerical Stranglehold"

In Peru the pattern has been made unmistakably plain.

A well-qualified observer who went into Peru after an absence of two years says that he found a "clerical stranglehold" on his return.

The drift of clerical thinking is shown in a pastoral letter issued Dec. 18, 1943, by the Peruvian hierarchy. Directed against "Protestant propaganda," it complained that Methodists arrived in 1877, followed by other Protestant sects. These and anti-Roman Catholic societies "refused to rest till they had succeeded by specious pretexts in inducing our legislative chambers first to mutilate and later to repeal the Fourth Article of our Constitution, which constituted a sacred bulwark of our religious belief and a powerful restraint against sectarian audacity."

The Fourth Article had protected a Roman Catholic monopoly by declaring Roman Catholicism to be the state religion to the exclusion of all other forms of worship. It was replaced by a guarantee of religious freedom.

The Peruvian pastoral letter concludes with directions for combating Protestant missionaries who are depicted as "applying the incendiary torch of their heretical blasphemy, . . . belching forth upon the ignorant populace . . . the whole content of their falsehood."

Issue Intensified

The issue, however, is by no means limited to Peru. It has been intensified by the sending of new Protestant missionaries to South America after the war had curtailed their other fields abroad.

A phenomenon widely observed by Protestant and Roman Catholic writers is the declining influence of the hierarchy among the people in many parts of South America.

This trend is seen by close observers as an explanation for recent clerical efforts to stem the tide of liberal religious thought. An authority listed the three foes of democracy in South America in this order: 1. The Roman Catholic hierarchy. 2. The military caste. 3. Large landholders.

A principal target has been the Protestant missionary.

The controversy reached high ecclesiastical ranks when the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of the United States in a meeting attended by 102 members of the hierarchy issued a public statement condemning efforts of Protestant missionaries in Latin America. That was in November, 1942.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America promptly replied.

The Roman Catholic effort to exclude Protestant missionaries from South America has led to criticism of the State Department for allegedly yielding to pressure. Some Protestants have reported difficulty in obtaining passports, while new Roman Catholic missionaries were said to be going through without hindrance.

The shortage of priests in South America is a major concern of the hierarchy. Figures for 1942 showed the Protestant United States with one Roman Catholic priest for every 655 Roman Catholics. In proportion to the total United States population, there were 3,637 persons to every Roman Catholic priest.

Even Peru could muster only one Roman Catholic priest for every 5,909 members of its predominantly Roman Catholic population. Argentina had one to 8,571, and Brazil one to 9,528.

Gaps in Ranks

Young South American men do not join the priesthood in sufficient numbers to keep the ranks filled.

Lately, several orders of Roman Catholic missionaries from the United States have been sent into remote parts of Bolivia and other countries.

The Roman Catholics claim that South America has been converted to Christianity and thus has ceased to be a proper field for missionary activity by Protestants. There has been opposition especially to missionary activity in cities. Rome's expressed view is that missionaries should go to pagan lands, that most of South America has been converted to Roman Catholicism, so no longer is pagan.

Gatch Fails to See Early Pacific Victory

By the Associated Press

Portland, Ore., Aug. 14

The Japanese Navy is getting "scared to fight" the U. S. Navy but that doesn't mean an early victory, Rear Admiral Thomas Leigh Gatch said yesterday.

"The odds are even longer in our favor now than they were against us at the battle of Guadalcanal, and the Japs don't seem to like to fight against the odds. But even if they don't stand up against us at sea, we have a long way to go to get them as completely defeated as we'd like to fix them, or all this eventually will have to be done over."

Atlantic Charter: How Will It Be Read?

Today and the Problems of the Peace . . . . . *By Homer Metz*

The News:

LONDON, Aug. 14—The Atlantic Charter was signed by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt just three years ago today in the darkest hours of the war. No special ceremonies were planned for the anniversary either in London or other United Nations capitals.

The Future:

If memory serves, it was the late Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes who observed that no law is worth the paper it is written on unless it has someone to interpret it. This is one of those homely facts that are as obvious as sunlight, yet at the same time are thought out so infrequently that when someone does give voice to them, they sound like oracular wisdom.

As with laws, so with treaties and other international compacts.

History eventually may decide that the Atlantic Charter is a mere collection of pious platitudes and anachronistic eighteenth-century generalities, as some of its more extreme critics maintain, or it may find that the famous document is exactly what it was intended to be—the pattern of a just and lasting peace.

In the meantime, however, the Charter must be interpreted and clarified if it is to play a useful and practical role in solving the crucial problems of the hour and of the future.

The Atlantic Charter is a declaration of eight principles drawn up and subscribed to by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill on a battleship in the North Atlantic on Aug. 14, 1941. Four and one half months later, on Jan. 1, 1942, it was written into "a joint declaration by United Nations." Thus it is warp and woof of the concert of Allied powers for the conduct of the war and the formulation of the peace.

World Opinion Divided

Broadly speaking, world opinion has divided itself into two sharply divergent points of view regarding the Charter:

A. It is a black-and-white treatise that must be accepted literally and word for word if it is to have real meaning:

B. It is, in the words of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, "an expression of fundamental objectives toward which we and our Allies are directing our policies . . . not a code of law from which detailed answers to every question can be distilled by painstaking analysis of its words and phrases. It points the direction in which solutions are to be sought; it does not give solutions."

Sooner or later, the Charter's framers and adherents will have to rule in favor of one or the other of these clashing opinions.

At present, there are several basic problems that call for an early clarification of the Charter.

First and foremost is the question of the small nations. Paragraph III of the Charter reads: "They (the United States and Great Britain) respect the right of all people to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them."

Is this to be accepted as it is written in every specific case, or is it not?

Many Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Poles, and natives of other small lands which seem in danger of losing all or part of their national patrimony insist upon an affirmative answer. The Latvian Legation, in a recent official document, stated bluntly that Russian inclusion of Latvia in the 16 Soviet republics was "a flagrant violation of the Atlantic Charter."

On the other hand, the Russians and many American and British observers who feel that small countries have become an obstacle to security and progress maintain that only a negative response is justified.

The Soviet magazine War and the Working Class says, "The Atlantic Charter cannot properly be regarded from an abstract ivory tower, but must be read in the light of geographic and political realities." The Russians contend that the Charter's guarantees do not apply to the Baltic States and to eastern Poland, because these territories have been "legally" part of the Soviet Union since 1939—two years before the Charter was drawn up. And Emory Reeves, author of "A Democratic Manifesto," has said, "In their absolute form, the principles of the Atlantic Charter lead straight to anarchy in international life."

Treatment of Enemies

Another outstanding problem that requires clarification of the Charter is the postwar treatment of our enemies. For example, does that clause which proscribes "territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned" forbid us from breaking up Germany if Germany does not of itself desire to be broken up? Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, speaking in behalf of the British Government, has said that it does not. But some unofficial commentators on both sides of the Atlantic declare that it does—at least until such a time as this clause is amended or stricken out.

Still another problem involves the islands in the Pacific mandated to Japan after World War I, and which the United States now is winning back at high cost. If we ask for temporary or permanent control over these islands, shall we be violating the first principle of the Charter, which commits us to "seek no aggrandizement, territorial or otherwise"?

Some of these problems and questions may seem to be in the nature of splitting hairs when viewed against the broad background of the world situation as a whole, but hair splitting always has been necessary in the construction of a new international order.

In any case, the three-year-old Atlantic Charter is a solemn pact to which the United Nations are irrevocably committed. As President Roosevelt has said, "We base our hopes for a better future for the world on its purposes and principles."

The extent of the Charter's influence upon both the present and the future will depend upon the way it is read.

Argentia Fisherfolk Put Stress in Four Freedoms

From within sight of the waters where the Atlantic Charter was signed, just three years ago, a special correspondent studies the "on the ground" reaction to one of the important documents which will influence the shape of the postwar world.

By Ewart Young

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

U. S. NAVAL OPERATING BASE, Argentia, Newfoundland, Aug. 14—The weather-worn fisherman at Ship Harbor, like many of the little people throughout the world, was vague about the Atlantic Charter, but on the third anniversary of the historic declaration the Four Freedoms had a real meaning for him.

Codfish caught in the waters offshore were spread out to dry on the beach stones in front of his house. "Fish used to be $3 a quintal (112 lbs.)," he said. "Now it's $12, and we're doin' well." For the fisherman and his family there is freedom from want in the stabilization of the country's basic industry.

As he talked, his gaze turned occasionally across the bay to the great U. S. Naval Base of Argentia. Here, for him, was protection, the symbol of United Nations' might which gave the assurance of freedom from fear.

Up on the hill behind the cove a church pointed its spire heavenward. On Sundays the fisherman and his family could put on their best clothes and praise God in the faith of their choice. Freedom of worship was a very real thing.

Could Speak Freely

To the enquiring stranger the fisherman could speak his mind. In the weekly newspaper that comes in the mail from St. John's he could read the truth about the world and his homeland. The heritage of freedom of speech was his and his children's.

That is how things stand at Ship Harbor three years after the framing of the Atlantic Charter in Newfoundland waters. In the simple fisherman's experience lies the hope and the promise of a better world based on the Four Freedoms.

I went to Ship Harbor because it was off that cove that Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt met at the first and most historic of their wartime conferences. Steaming toward the rendezvous in the Commandant's picket boat I conjured up a picture of the flotilla of British and American warships resting at anchor in that peaceful bay.

I saw myself as the pioneer civilian visitor to what surely will become a mecca for tourists after the war. But the trip had its disappointments as well as its thrills.

Nothing Now to Mark Spot

There was nothing tangible to mark the spot where such vital history was made. There were, in fact, some doubts in the minds of my escorts as to the exact spot where the President and the Prime Minister met.

The fisherman at Ship Harbor, too, was uncertain about the location. He pointed the stem of his pipe at the headlands—and said in a rich Irish brogue, "There was some warships out there three years ago about this time, and I heard President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill was aboard."

Words of H. V. Morton in his Atlantic Meeting came to mind. "I leaned on the guard-rail and, looking at the placid hills and the assembled ships, wondered if in years to come children will be taught the date—Council of Placentia, August, 1941." I stood on the beach a few hundred yards from the spot talking to the man who was the closest spectator of the great event—and wondered too.

Marines to Post Memorial

There is, however, a promise that before another anniversary rolls round a plaque commemorating the Council of Placentia will be erected. The intrepid Marines are going to find the nearest land site to the famous anchorage and put up a memorial.

The Marines already have a plaque to their credit in Argentia, one that perpetuates an important "first" for the leathernecks. It is erected on a marble base close to the water's edge and bears the following inscription:

"On this spot Feb. 13, 1941, a detachment of U. S. Marines under the command of Maj. H. E. Dunkelberger, USMC, aised the first U. S. flag over a Lend-Lease base acquired from the Government of Great Britain. Argentia was occupied by this Detachment Jan. 25, 1941."

Although there is no ceremony here today, officers and men of the Naval Base are thinking back to that event of three years ago and saying a private prayer that the ideals of the Atlantic Charter will survive the grim conflict in which they themselves have played a part.

As for the Newfoundlanders, for whom Commander T. J. Healey, the forthright Irish Commandant, epitomizes the Good Neighbor Policy, there is confidence and assurance that the Council of Placentia points the way to a better, fuller life.

Seabees Find Time For Victory Garden On New Caledonia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Seabees aren't satisfied with building the roads and airfields on the fighting fronts—they need relaxation and are getting it on New Caledonia with a man-sized "Victory garden."

The Navy reported this Aug. 12, and listed these crops already harvested:

2,862 pounds of green beans.

3,740 ears of sweet corn.

370 pounds of cucumbers.

2,926 pounds of radishes.

Lettuce and onions, other standbys of gardeners are problems. Worms eat the lettuce; onions won't grow to edible size.

Chief Warrant Officer Charles A. Scharnhorst, Webster Groves, Mo., and his volunteer assistants aren't through trying with those two crops.

Their prize crop—over an acre of watermelons—is not yet ready for eating.

Nazi Marshal Admits War Lost

MOSCOW, Aug. 14 (AP) — Newspapers featured today an appeal of Marshal Friedrich von Paulus, captured German Commander at Stalingrad, telling the Germans "the war is lost through the fault of Hitler, and continuance by the Germans is senseless bloodshed."

Lieut. Gen. Dr. Fritz Franek also was quoted in the Moscow press as appealing to the Germans to desert Hitler, General Franek was the 20th captured German general to make such an appeal; Marshal von Paulus was the highest ranking.

The published and broadcast statement from the Stalingrad Commander assumed more than usual interest since Hitler personally elevated Marshal von Paulus to the rank of Marshal in the final days of the debacle of Stalingrad.

"Germany must remove Hitler, set up a new government which will make peace and create conditions which will insure the continued existence of our people," the von Paulus statement said.

"Recent events have made the continuation of the war by the Germans senseless bloodshed. The Red Army already has reached the frontiers of East Prussia. In France, the Anglo-American troops are through the German defenses and in terrain giving them wide operational freedom. Neither in the East nor West has Germany reserves capable of restoring the situation. . . ,

"For Germany, the war is lost. Germany found herself in this position despite the heroism of her army and the people as a whole through the fault of the State and the military leadership of Hitler."

Marshal von Paulus, touted by German propaganda at the time of Stalingrad as an outstanding hero of the enemy armed forces, was quoted as warning his countrymen that "the attitude of Hitler's representatives toward the population of occupied countries—which invokes the disgust of every real soldier and every sincere German—will impose upon us the most serious reproaches from all peoples of the world. If the German people don't reject such crimes, they will bear the full responsibility for everything."

Oil Men Develop New Super Gas For Superfortresses

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The petroleum industry says it has developed "the world's finest flying fuel" and is ready to start it flowing whenever military strategy allows.

The Industry's War Council, telling of the new fuel, said it was designed to "draw from the futuristic B-32 bombers, lethal B-29 superfortresses and the most modern fighter escort planes their oraiginally intended maximums in sustained speed, short take-offs, combat radius and load-carrying capabilities."

William R. Boyd, chairman, said that all refining capacity is now required to produce more than 500,000 barrels a day of 100-octane gasoline. For that reason, the new fuel, which is described as having a "vastly-improved octane rating," must await a time when switchover to its production may be possible, he said.

Atlantic Charter's Eight Points Seek to Win War and Peace

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Atlantic Charter, three years old today, comprises eight major points for the United Nations to follow in winning the war and the peace.

These points are, in brief:

1. The Allies seek no aggrandizement, territorial or otherwise.
2. No territorial changes except as the people affected wish.
3. All peoples have the right to choose their own governments.
4. Access by all states to the trade and raw materials of the world.
5. International collaboration in the economic field to obtain "improved labor standards, economic advancement, and social security."
6. Establishment of peace in which men may live "in freedom from fear and want."
7. Freedom of the seas.
8. Immediate disarmament of aggressor nations, encouragement of world disarmament, and eventual abandonment of the use of force in international affairs.

Need to Keep Tillable Soil Held Vital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—"Where will you go when the soil wears out?" is the question which Dr. W. C. Lowdermilk propounded to a gathering of farmers from one of the heaviest producing regions in the world—the rich rolling hills of the Palouse country of Eastern Washington.

Dr. Lowdermilk, Assistant Chief of the Soil Conservation Service of the United States, was speaking in Spokane on his recent work for the government of China in teaching the Chinese the methods of soil conservation as practiced in this country.

He told how the Chinese are alert to the great need there will be for all their soil in the postwar days ahead and how Uncle Sam is proving a staunch ally not only in the fight against Japan, but also against the age-old enemy of the farmers of the world, erosion.

"Every day the question of land becomes more important," said Dr. Lowdermilk, "for from land comes the food and in the last reckoning all things are purchased with food."

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Poems, Party Pictures to Color

A Monday Page

Picnic in the Woods

By Margery Bianco

Author of "The Good Friends," "The Hurdy-Gurdy Man," etc. Illustrated by Rafaello Busoni

Part Three

The shadows were lengthening between the pines. Every minute they waited there, the sun was getting lower. Jimmy eyed the slant of reddish light against the tree trunks.

"West's over there," he said. "If we strike over this way an' just keep going, we'd ought to hit the highway sooner or later. Or we'll come to some sort of a road."

They found a narrow trail between the pines and followed it, treading softly. Once they had turned their backs on the shack again, it was hard to keep from running. It was as if the woods around them were listening. Once a twig cracked behind them, and Banty jumped a foot.

"If we once get outer here—"

Something rustled again, back in the path. It was a queer persistent rustling, following right on their track. Red whirled around. Then they heard a faint unhappy mew.

"That kitten!"

There it was, looking smaller and more miserable than ever, padding desperately after them trying to catch up, and every little while stopping to give that tiny mournful mew.

Kit said, "Suppose we ought to take it back again?"

"Not on your life we don't!"

They tried to shoo it. But the kitten wouldn't shoo. Its little paws kept right on padding. They turned their backs on it resolutely, quickened their steps. Red said,

"It'll soon turn around an' go home again."

"Cats always find their way back," said Jimmy. But he said it rather half-heartedly.

Every little while as they walked, they took a furtive look behind them. Each time the kitten was still there.

Finally Jimmy couldn't stand it any longer. He stopped short, turning around. "If you're coming, come along!"

Haven for a Kitten

He stooped down, scooping the gray wisp up in his arms.

"If people want their kittens they should look after them. We didn't call it. It kep' followin' us, didn't it? That isn't stealing. What are you s'posed to do—leave a little kitten like that to get lost in the woods?"

Banty said, "That kitten got sainse. When he git a chance to leave that place, he up an' lef'!"

"All the same—" That was just like Kit, who had a strong property sense.

Red broke in, "Will you quit arguin' an' come along! We rescued the kitten, didn't we? So what!"

This put the matter in its proper light. They had rescued the kitten. It needed rescuing.

They pushed on.

It grows dusk early in the pines. Overhead the sky was still bright, but here under the trees was only a dim twilight, deepening every minute. The little path had long ago petered out.

Kit said, "Seem's like there's roads everywhere in the pine woods except right where you want 'em."

The kitten had gone limp with sleep and warmth in Jimmie's arms. He tucked it down inside his shirt, buttoning it in. That way he had both arms free to push the branches aside.

"Wish we'd brought a flashlight," said Kit.

"Uh-huh. We can see better this way. As long as we keep walking it doesn't ever get really dark."

Jimmy was right. The twilight under the trees deepened just so far, and then seemed to stay that way.

All the same, they were beginning to feel as if they had walked for miles. Not a rabbit, not a bird, not even a cricket. Only the pines and sand and bushes. But presently they heard a whippoorwill calling, off in the distance. Jimmy stopped, listening.

"He's off over that way. Whippoorwill's stay around where there's clearings. They don't go far into the woods. We must be gettin' near the road."

It was true. Before long the trees parted. They could see open space, a house with a wire-fenced yard in the back. There broke out a furious chorus of barking. Banty hung back.

Chorus of Dogs

"They're shut up," said Red after a moment. "I know where we are now. It's the lady that has the cocker spaniels. She lives just this side of the cedar swamp. We must have come a long ways! See, the highway's right over there, beyond the house."

Once they were clear of the pines it seemed almost light again. The boys gave a wide berth to the wired yards and the yapping dogs inside them. They were just abreast of the house when, without any warning, a huge police-dog rushed out at them. He looked as big as a calf, and he made straight for Banty, bowling him over like a nine-pin. Banty just lay there, face down where he fell. The big dog stood over him, his front paws planted on Banty's back, and every time Banty tried to stir the dog growled, a deep rumble in his chest.

"Stay where you are," cried Jimmy. "Don't you try an' get up. If you don't move you'll be all right."

There was no need for advice. Banty had no intention of getting up. He couldn't if he wanted to, not with that dog pinning him down like a load of bricks.

A young woman came running from the house. She had corduroy slacks on and a red handkerchief twisted around her head. She dragged the dog off and cuffed him soundly.

"You big stupid, what do you think you're doing?"

The dog trotted off with her like a lamb. The boys could hear the snap of a chain being fastened, and the woman ran back to them.

"I'm so sorry! He isn't loose, generally. And he wouldn't have said a word, only you came creeping up the back way. Dogs don't like that. They aren't used to people coming up through the woods. And you see, he's a guard dog. He's trained to act just like that."

"Come on into the house," she added.

She led Banty off by the hand, the others trooping after her. The kitchen was warm and lighted. There was a big pan of dog food cooking over the oil-stove. It smelled almost good enough for folks.

"We missed our way," Red told her. "There wasn't any road. We been walkin' miles an' miles."

The dog lady stared at them. "You mean all through that thick belt? I don't see how you did it. Why, you could have gotten into the swamp!"

Four Heroes and a Kitten

"We nearly did," said Jimmy. They began to feel like heroes, all at once. "Oh, we just kept a-goin'. We knew we'd hit the highway some place."

"And you've got a kitten with you!"

"We found him in the pines," said Jimmy. "He kept a-followin' us."

The Story Starts Here

Red, Jimmy, Kit, and Banty, on a picnic in the pine woods, were having a more exciting time than they expected. After eating their sandwiches, sitting on the pine needles in a clearing, they had lost their way, then come out on Old Jim road, where there was a mysterious deserted shack. They were inspecting the shack curiously, when a tiny gray kitten crept from under it, crying. They dashed into the woods when they heard a crackling in the underbrush and a man's voice called after them. But the question was, how could they get out without going back by way of the shack?

The big dog stood over Banty

No one said one word about the Old Jim shack.

The dog lady brought cookies, and some milk in a saucer for the kitten. Jimmy put him down on the floor. For a moment the kitten acted as if he didn't know what milk was. Then he suddenly started in to lap, and he lapped and lapped until his little sides bulged out.

"Do you live far from here?" the lady asked.

"Down the road a piece. 'Bout a mile, I guess."

"I'll run you back in the car," she said. "I've got to go to the village for feed, anyway. I go every Friday evening. The dogs can wait for their supper until I get back, for once."

She turned out the oil-stove under the dog food, switched off the light, and went to get her car.

Jimmy poked the kitten back inside his shirt. The dog lady backed her elderly station wagon out from the garage and they all piled in. The cocker spaniels had stopped barking. They whined instead, and the boys could hear the padding of their feet to and fro in the wired yard. It would have been quite a long walk down the highway home, but in the car it seemed only a couple of minutes before they slowed up at their own corner.

The dog lady said, "Come and see me again some time, all of you. But next time come the front way, not the back."

They stood and waved after her as the station wagon drove off. Red said, "She's pretty nice!"

"Sure is!"

Jimmy suddenly made a grab at his shirt and hauled the kitten out.

"Here, take him a minute, can't you?"

"Not me," said Red, backing away. "He's your kitten. You picked him up."

"All right. But we can take turns having him. That way he'll get used to all of us. Anyone who wants to borrow him for a night, can."

"Not me," said Kit.

"Not me either," Red said. "Not tonight, anyway!"

Banty said, "I ain't borrowin' no kittens." He thought a moment, and added. "I ain't borrowin' no dogs, either."

(The End)

(Watch for another story about Red next Monday — "Huckleberry Time." In that, it's his friend Fatty who takes part in the adventure.)

The Eagle

I like to fly
Up in the sky.
The wind is my companion.
My wings I spread
Above the head
Of mountain, plain and canyon.

At home I rest
Within a nest
Where rocky cliff-crags tower.
I cannot sing
But in my wing
There's always speed and power.

FERN L. BELL

Come to Jack Horner's Party

A Child's Thanks

Thank you for the sunshine,
Thank you for the birds that sing,
Thank you for our mothers and fathers,
Thank you, God, for everything!

Beth Bahr, seven
Jacksonville, Florida.

The Princesses' Visit

I am six, and go to school. I love to read "Water Babies" and "Black Beauty." I have a little brother. His name is John. Daddy brought a frog home, and me and John watched it jump up and down. One day Daddy found a hedgehog. I love to watch the steamers on the river. I went on a steamer one day.

It was "Empire Day" on Wednesday. All the children of Windsor went to sing in the "Home Park," and who do you think came to hear them sing? The Queen and the Princesses. They came in an open carriage and all the people cheered.

David Mears, six,
Windsor, England.

The Little Brownie

Once upon a time there was a little Brownie. He lived in the coal cellar of a big house. He had lots of fun in the big cellar, though he always wondered where the steps outside the door led to. So one day he went out of the cellar and went upstairs. But when he got to the top he found that he could not reach the knob, for he was only two inches tall. He sat down and tried to think of a way to get through the closed door.

All of a sudden, he remembered that he was a magic Brownie, and that he could change himself into a mouse and gnaw a hole through the door, and go through. And that he did.

The first thing he saw was a china bowl with pink roses on it, so he hopped over to see what was in it. Milk was in it, so he began lapping it up. But before he hardly had any he heard, "Meow, Meow, who is eating my dinner?" Then he saw two green flashes. He ran down the stairs and ran into the coal cellar and he never, never went one step out of the coal cellar again.

Sandra Smith, seven
Princeton, New Jersey

Shining Stars

Oh, shining stars above the clouds up in the sky,
While the night slowly passes by
You show your little light,
Which is very bright.

When the morning begins to come
You go into a hiding place
Which no one knows 'cept I—
It is above the sun, up in the sky.

Keith De Vries, seven
Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Scissors' Escapade

I am a pair of scissors. I live in a drawer. One day someone left the drawer open. So I hopped out and went outdoors to pick some flowers. First I went to the rose garden and picked a rose. My, it was pretty! Then I went to the front garden and picked some candytuft and some geraniums.

I carried them into the house and a lady took them. Then the lady made a corsage out of the candytuft and the rose.

I took the corsage over to the girl next door.

Then she said, "Take the geraniums to the lady up the street." Then I came home and jumped into the drawer and the lady closed it. Goodby.

Judy Russel, nine,
San Bernardino, Calif.

Books, Books and Books

Once upon a time there lived a King whose name was Mac Diddle, and who lived in a castle made of gold. King Mac Diddle loved to hear the word "book" and to see books.

Every day the King called the maker of books, whose name was Boe, and said, "Boe, where are my hundred books?" And Boe would say, "Fifty wagons full of your books are outside your door."

Now, King Mac Diddle got more and more greedy for books, until one day he called all the builders in the city and said, "I want you to build me another castle, only this castle must be made of books."

"But—" cried the builders.

"Do it!" roared King Mac Diddle.

"Yes, sire," said the builders.

Now the reason that King Mac Diddle liked books so much was that from the books he read he got good ideas. Soon after the book castle was made he called for the carriage makers and said, "from now on I want all my carriages made of books."

"But," cried the carriage makers.

"Make my carriages of books," roared the King.

"Yes, sire," said the carriage makers.

In a week a carriage made of books was brought to the castle.

"Oh, good," cried the King, and went riding away in it.

One day a wind storm came, and all the houses were safe except King Mac Diddle's book castle, which blew down, but happily the servants and King Mac Diddle got out safely. Everybody's carriage was safe except King Mac Diddle's, and that went to pieces.

King Mac Diddle ran to the nearest neighbor's and stayed until the wind was over. As soon as it was, King Mac Diddle wanted only a few books; and his castle was made of gold, and his carriage was made of steel again. Never, never, ever did King Mac Diddle like his castle nor carriage made of books after that; he wanted only a few good books to read.

Marilyn Hurd, nine
East Lansing, Michigan

Butch—A Friendly Dog

Butch was a dog, part collie and part chow. He first came to our neighborhood during the middle of last summer. He was a beautiful dog, with a black, brown, and white coat.

One day we were sitting in the back yard, when he came up to us. He let my baby sister play with him. For many weeks afterwards he came and played with us. He learned to be a faithful companion.

After school started in the fall, Butch followed me to school and home again. He was here all during the cold, cold weather. When it snowed, Butch's coat was ice caked, but he stood by faithfully. During the following spring, he romped, jumped and played some of the games we did. Butch never had a collar or muzzle on.

He was always friendly until, one day, he napped at my best friend. Her father called the police. We all cried when they took him away. Butch wasn't his real name, but he answered to it. So we never knew whose dog he was, nor where he lived. We don't know what happened to Butch. We hope he is all right.

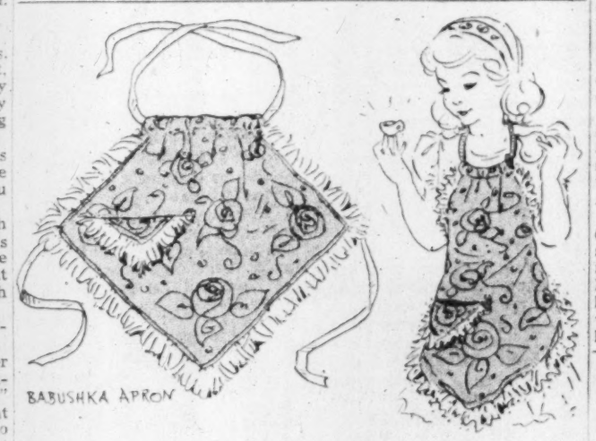
Davida Lichtenberg, Eleven,
Washington, D. C.

These Were At the Party Too

The following children also sent in nice stories:

Geri Sue Richards, five, Spokane, Wash.; Harriet Jane Drawbough, six, Nashville, Tenn.; Carol Louise Kramer, seven; Beverly Hills, Calif.; Patty Thompson, nine, Los Angeles, Calif.; Suzanne Sally Hague, nine, Los Angeles, Calif.; Nell Hefti, nine, Monrovia, Calif.; Norman Artis, eleven, South Haven, Mich.

We shall publish the pictures that pulled plums from the pie soon.



Kerchief—Presto Chango! Apron

Let's Make Something—7

By Nina R. Jordan

Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc. Illustrated by the Author

A gay new apron can lighten even the pokiest of home duties. And you will feel pleasantly important in having made the apron yourself.

To make a kerchief into an apron calls for very little work, since these squares are already hemmed. If you plan to make the babushka apron, and the fringe is too long or too thick, either trim it down or cut it off completely.

Our sketches explain most of the apron-making. The cut-off corner makes the pocket. Measure seven inches each way from the corner, draw a line across, then cut. Hem the cut edges of both pocket and apron. Sew on string ties.

Now try the apron on, pin the pocket in place; remove the apron, sew the pocket on securely.

Sizes of Squares

Sizes: A fair-sized apron square for a medium-sized girl is 20 or 22 inches. A 24 inch square makes an adult-size apron, an 18 inch one makes an apron small enough for a tiny girl.

The drawstring needs to be a full yard long to allow for tying at the back of your neck. Drawstring and ties can be made of whatever is handiest—tape, stout cord, ribbon, or even white shoelaces.

Length of ties depends upon size of apron (and size of girl), but 15 inches is usually long enough. Sew the ties on good and tight. Goodness knows, you don't want an apron falling off when you're in the midst of useful work!

Funny little dolls' aprons are quickly made from cloth squares. Someday, when you want to please a small child, make her a midget apron to wear at her tea-parties—and don't forget the pocket! (You could hide a little surprise in it.)

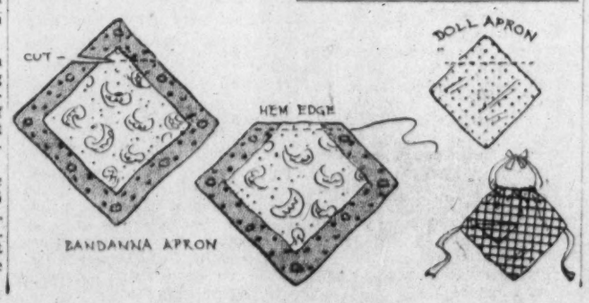
Making Your Own

If no kerchiefs are available for your own apron-making, don't let that stop you. Find something else from which to cut a square—maybe an old housedress, a print skirt or the like. Then you can do all the hemming yourself, and why not? It is very pleasant to watch a stringy cloth edge grow into a neat hem under your fingers.

Also you can have this agreeable thought: not only is it smart to make something you need out of something you have, but today it is an act of patriotism, too.

And there's your own homemade apron to prove it!

(Did you ever play a game of making something out of nothing? It's lots of fun! We are going to have a game next Monday. Watch for it.)



The Chipmunk Family

Far, far away, there is a red farmhouse with a green lawn and shady trees. Under the lawn there are a lot of little passages made by Jimmy Chipmunk and his wife and family of three children. There is a hole under the bushes which Jimmy uses when he goes to get apples which Mrs. Chipmunk makes into apple pie. And there's a hole down by the herb garden which everybody in Jimmy's family uses.

Their house is small and cosy. There is one large room where the family sleep and lots of tunnels branching off. The most important tunnel is to the storeroom, where Jimmy stores the food for the winter months ahead when they all sleep under the ground.

In the summer it is really nice, and the chipmunks take sunbaths in the rock garden.

Two children live at the farm, and every morning at eight Jimmy goes up on the porch and gathers the bread they throw out; stuffing it into his jaws and running back to his family with it. Jimmy prefers whole wheat bread, but his family like white bread. It is so good when it's fresh.

When it is winter, the chipmunks are all curled up underneath the ground snoring happily.

M. C. B.

The Roly-Poly Wave

It started out, a little wave,
From our Atlantic shore;
It rolled along and rolled along
And rolled along, some more.

It rolled into an inland sea,
Of such a lovely blue,
Where there were many other waves,
But no one that it knew.

And then along a slim canal,
That hemmed it day and night,
And through another narrow sea,
It rolled with all its might.

It rolled so far and rolled so fast,
It felt so strong and brave,
It wasn't long till it became
A roly-poly wave.

So on and on and on it rolled
Till, as a flag is furled,
The little roly-poly wave
Had rolled around the world.

ELLA C. FORBES

Chicago Back-to-School Drive Lags While Officials Vacation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Although everyone is agreed here that "something must be done" to persuade teen-age children to give up vacation jobs and return to school desks, come September, Chicago is a little slow so far in getting started on its back-to-school campaign.

Telephone inquiries, a lot of them, bring the answer:

"Mr. —— is out of the city. He can tell you something about it when he returns next week." Or—

"Oh, yes. It is a serious situation. So many teenage children are working now. Many won't want to give up pay envelopes for what seem meager allowances from parents, and return to school. Many parents, too, are quite willing to let Johnny and Mary earn money to help out the family.

"We're going to do something about it, but no program has been set up yet. We're waiting until so-and-so gets back from his vacation."

Meanwhile, the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor here, says vastly more work permits were issued to school children when vacation began in June, than a year ago. Last September Chicago schools reported 10,000 fewer students in public high schools than in 1942. Half of these absentees were said to be children working in war industries—youngsters loath to give up financial independence for school books.

Problem Grown in Size

"The problem is much bigger now," says the Children's Bureau. "The 'back-to-school' drive didn't start last year until after school had begun. There's great need for quicker action and better results now."

Chicago still is listed as a manpower shortage area by the War Manpower Commission. Young persons can find plenty of jobs—in stores, at soda fountains, in bowling alleys, and doing light factory work. The cheapest pay any of them get is 50 cents an hour.

Many a teen-age girl who in normal times could make but $8 or $9 a week is getting $24 a week now. And "that's quite something," says one authority, when such a teenager tries to decide between school and work. They don't figure, of course, that when the war is over such jobs will vanish and they will be left holding the bag.

Some firms hiring high-school students during vacation are making arrangements for part-time work during school months, notably the Woolworth Five and Ten-Cent stores here.

One such store on State Street recently made a survey to see how many of its high-school workers plan to return to school this coming fall. Every one of the 25 or 30 girls said they were going to.

"They wouldn't lie about it," says the store manager, "because they want to keep on working for us on a part-time basis, just as they did last year. During school months, most of them work from three to six o'clock, except on Mondays when the stores keep open for war workers until nine."

Store to Offer Part-Time Work

There's not quite the demand for high-school workers in the Five and Ten-Cent stores that there was a while back, this manager says. Slightly more factory workers—older people—are applying for clerking jobs now. Some factories are letting up a bit in their war work, and employees from other factories, sensing the war's end soon, are looking for steady berths.

This store, however, intends to look out for its student clerks first.

"They helped us out when we couldn't get enough full-time clerks to man the counters," says the manager. "And if they want to continue on part-time schedules when school begins, we'll let them."

But, while a few afternoon hours in a Five and Ten-Cent store may mean easy, clean work, and an income to help pay for clothes and school books, many other part-time jobs teen-agers hold are more exacting. Many could and do seriously interfere with school work—jobs at soda fountains and in bowling alleys, for instance, that keep teenagers up until late hours and prevent doing "home work."

Then there are those 5,000 who didn't return to school desks at all last year, here. Something's got to be done, the authorities say, or that number will be greatly increased this coming fall.

Wheels are starting to move slowly toward doing that "something"—probably "next week."

La Guardia Wants Veterans, War and Civic, to Share Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—Immediate action by Congress, industry and labor to avert postwar industrial depression was called for by Mayor F. H. La Guardia in his regular Sunday broadcast yesterday with the warning that there will be "trouble, hardship, suffering and anguish" if the end of the war finds the United States without a "constructive program."

The Mayor urged distribution of all government postwar public improvement project jobs on a "fifty-fifty" basis between demobilized veterans and unemployed war workers, and added that women war workers who have homes and are not self-supporting, as well as overtime and dual employment, "will have to give way in order to provide a greater spread of employment."

"Organized labor should be the one to present this plan and to see it enforced," he stressed. "That in and of itself is sufficient to avoid the danger of frictions between veterans and organized labor."

As a means of further preventing possible tension between unions and veterans when 10,000,000 men return from world battlefronts, Mr. La Guardia recommended that each union "open not only its doors, but its books, to the returning veterans without excessive initiation or admission dues," adding that "it would be smart to give membership on the presentation of an honorable discharge."

Job for Committees

Formation in each House of Congress of special committees empowered to centralized study of postwar problems and to recommend legislation, and immediate enactment of all the provisions on industrial reconversion contained in the Baruch report was also urged by the Mayor.

It would be the work of these committees, he declared, to cover legislation for a federal, state and municipal public works program, to provide for veterans loans and means of pooling loans in small business ventures, as well as to draft legislation requiring uniform unemployment insurance and old-age pensions systems in all states.

"A chance to operate" must be given to free enterprise, he continued, noting that "talking about profits, taxes tantamount to almost complete requisition and free enterprise at one and the same time simply do not mix."

Future of Lend-Lease

Immediate declaration by Congress on Lend-Lease policy after peace comes and the liberalization of antitrust laws were also part of the Mayor's program for action.

He said business had a right to know "exactly how it stands in legislation, and, in so far as possible, taxation," but added that business must "reconcile itself to fair and reasonable profits, to new conditions pertaining to labor, to close co-operation with its employees and the recognition that the employees come to have a vested interest in something they have contributed to building and creating."

Urging a "policy of plenty" to dominate postwar agriculture, he favored world-wide adoption of plans for regional pools of surplus commodities to implement the policy. He also proposed universal military training for boys between the years of 18 and 21.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Surrey

Kingston-on-Thames: Church Building, Pearihyn Road, 3:30 p. m., September 16.

United States

California

Berkeley (Second Church): Church Edifice, 1521 Spruce Street, 8 p. m., August 21.
Encinitas: Church Edifice, Third and D Streets, 3 p. m., August 20.
Huntington Beach: Huntington Beach Union High School, 1905 Main Street, 3 p. m., August 20.
Huntington Park: Church Edifice, 6401 Rugby Avenue, 8 p. m., August 24.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 730 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., August 25.
Santa Barbara: Church Edifice, 120 East Valerio Street, 3 p. m., August 20.
South Gate: Church Edifice, 8323 State Street, 8 p. m., August 21.

Connecticut

Greenwich: Church Edifice, 11 Park Place, 3:30 p. m., August 20.

Maine

Boothbay Harbor (Auspices First Church, Bath): High School Auditorium, School Street, 3 p. m., August 20.

New Hampshire

Wolfeboro: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., August 18.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Aug. 20, Sept. 3, 17.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Sept. 24.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Aug. 27.

New Hampshire

Manchester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WMUR, 610kc, on Aug. 27.

Eastern States

New York

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Sept. 3 and 17.
New York—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Aug. 20.

Virginia

Richmond—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMBG, on Aug. 20, 27.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Aug. 20, Sept. 7, 17.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Aug. 20; Sept. 3, 17.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Aug. 20; Sept. 3, 17.

Canada

Toronto

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 990kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Aug. 20; Sept. 3, 17.
Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CWT, Station CKY, 990kc, on Sept. 10.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on Aug. 20; Sept. 17.

Dad Flies to Keep Pace With Son and Daughter

DUNCAN, Okla., Aug. 14 (AP)—B. G. Cheney has a son and a daughter in the Army Air Forces, and because he wants "to understand what they're talking about when they come home" he's learning to fly.

Civil aeronautics records show him to be the oldest student pilot in Oklahoma. He's a retired merchant.

Army-Banned Books Mount So Far to 15

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The Army, admitting that two motion pictures it had said were banned from distribution to troops were never even considered, disclosed at the same time that its list of forbidden books has grown to 15, including Raymond Clapper's "Watching the World."

Last week the War Department Bureau of Public Relations informed reporters that the movies "Wilson," based on the career of President Woodrow Wilson, and "Heavenly Days," which takes the radio stars Fibber McGee and Molly to Washington, had officially run afoul of the Soldier Vote Law's prohibition against Army-sponsored distribution of political propaganda.

After high ranking officers had spent most of the day conferring on a report of what actually had occurred, a cautiously-worded statement was issued that information which reached the press . . . was in error."

"Upon investigation by the Bureau of Public Relations," said the announcement, "it is found that only informal discussions of the pictures have taken place. No occasion has yet arisen for the War Department to determine whether these particular pictures are available or eligible for showing to troops."

Inquiry about the present status of books which have "failed of selection" (Army officers recoil from the word "banned") because of decisions that they might be held to violate the no-propaganda section of the Soldier Vote Law, produced the information that 15 titles are now on the list.

In addition to "Watching the World," a collection of the late Raymond Clapper's daily columns, the list includes "Lend Lease" by Edward R. Stettinius, Undersecretary of State; "Time for Decision," by Mr. Stettinius' predecessor, Sumner Welles, and Eric Johnston's "America Unlimited."

Senator James M. Mead's "Tell the Folks Back Home," is banned as is "My Ten Years in Japan," by Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador in Tokyo. Others on the list, including the few previously announced, are:

"Yankee from Olympus," by Catherine Drinker Bowen; E. B. White's "One Man's Meat"; Charles and Mary Beard's "Basic History of the United States"; Charles A. Beard's "The Republic" (Beard is the only author on the list twice); Chang's biography of "Chiang Kai-shek"; John Dos Passos' "State of the Nation"; Stuart Chase's "Rich Land Poor Land"; John Carlson's "Under Cover," and "The Official Guide to the Army Air Forces."

295 Wives Arrive From Australia

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14 (AP)—A big, gray, sea-going nursery, bringing 295 Australian war wives with 374 children to their husband's native land, docked here Aug. 12 at a pier lined with pink and blue baby baskets, provided by the Red Cross.

Typical of the latest contingeut of Australian war wives was Mrs. Alfred Buchsbaum, wife of a U. S. Army private, who was headed for Detroit.

"It's wonderful to be here," she said, "but it's all like a dream, actually being in America." Mrs. Grover D. Gholson, bound for Portland, Ore., was a millinery designer in Sydney, Australia, until she met her husband, a captain in the Army Air Force.

Fluffy Floss to Float Life Jackets

United States Department of Agriculture; United States Navy

Milkweed Floss Replaces Kapok Supplies Cut Off by Japanese Conquests in Far East

Top left: Milkweed harvester at work—Boy Scout picking milkweed pods for the floss needed in life jackets. Top right: Separated from the seeds and pods, 28 ounces of this floss will make one life jacket. Lower left: Milkweed pods ready to be harvested for their floss. Lower right: Australian convoy—soldiers relaxing on bales of extra life jackets. They spend as much time as can be spared from their duties above decks in the sunshine.

Coal Scarcity in Italy Irks Germans

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

German "de-industrialization" of Northern Italy is continuing apace. During the past several months the German occupation authorities in Northern Italy have been exporting many factory installations to the Reich.

Some idea of the extent of the German measures can be gathered from the fact that even the few lorries loaded with German coal, which, until two months ago, appeared among the many empty lorries sent from Germany in order to load them with food supplies, have disappeared. At present even coal is being sent to Germany, and recent reports filtering through from Northern Italy have indicated that numerous factories will have to close down for lack of coal.

Many unelectrified railways are in difficulties. For example, the directors of the North Milan Railway ,which is only partly electrified, have been obliged to discontinue a considerable part of their service because the stocks of coal are coming to an end. The situation is especially critical since the North Milan serves a large region around Varese and Como where there are thousands of Milan evacuees.

High-Pressure Failure

These de-industrialization measures are supplemented by German efforts to induce Italian workers to go to Germany. The weekly Crociata Italica, published in Cremona by some of Roberto Farinacci's clerical friends, wrote in a reecnt issue: "Italian factory workers. All industries which are not engaged in war production are destined to disappear. There is only one means to protect yourselves from eventual unemployment. Go to work in Germany where you will be treated on the same footing as your German comrade workers."

As the German-inspired high pressure campaign has been a complete failure, the roundup of able-bodied men continues in the whole of Northern Italy. Neutral observers have asserted that recent German deportations are perhaps the most terrible measures taken up until now against the Italian population.

Italians are no longer sure what the next day will bring. German authorities in Turin have stated that the razzias (roundups) are merely conducted against subversive elements. As a matter of actual fact, however, razzias are carried out everywhere, in theaters, hippodromes, and in the streets. On the other hand, the Turin press reported three weeks ago that "in the city barracks" 90 workers leaving for Germany were feted by Turin's Town Council. It was, however, noteworthy that the "festival' did not occur in public.

Series of Strikes

Reportedly terrified by the idea of being obliged to follow their machines to the Reich the workers repeatedly go on strike. This happened in the Genoa region, for instance, where a strike continued for several weeks.

The German command, anxious to crush the movement, ordered their troops to surround the industrial and shipbuilding center of Sestri Ponente. Several thousand workers were arrested and deported to Germany.

On July 18 thousands of workers were arrested at factory exits in Varese, and 2,500, after being grouped according to age and physical capacities, were crowded into sealed cattletrucks and deported to the Reich. Older and unfit workers were afterward released. But there have been reports that those who are not classified as "able-bodied humans" are retained as hostages.

N. Y. Legion Elects Chief

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 14 (AP)—The New York Department of the American Legion has elected Leo V. Lanning of Buffalo as Commander, and adopted a resolution requesting immediate passage by Congress of a bill providing for universal military training in peacetime.

Canadian Immigration Laws Affecting Chinese Reviewed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 14—Revision of the present Canadian immigration laws with respect to the people of China is under discussion between Chinese Ambassador Dr. Liu Shih-shun and Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

Several months ago, one or two incidents affecting the passage of people of Chinese origin over Canadian territory caused the Government to change some of the discriminatory immigration under its wartime powers. An Order-in-Council passed on May 5 modified regulations in relation to persons in transit through Canada, those making visits to Canada, and registering of legal residents of Canada for visits abroad.

The transit of people of Chinese origin through Canadian territory is accepted as a right, just as Canadians would have a similar right in China. A further amendment to the regulations says: "No person shall be denied entry to Canada for a temporary visit at a port of entry on the ground only that he is of Chinese origin or descent." Hitherto those registering for visits abroad were limited to one visit during the period of registration. This limit is now removed.

These amendments to the regulations made under the War Measures Act remove points of discrimination against the Chinese. They are considered satisfactory for the present.

Utility Finds Variety of Jobs For Veterans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 12—Special job-placement facilities for the hiring of war veterans discharged because of disability have been established by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., it was announced today by W. G. Marshall, vice-president in charge of industrial relations.

Basing its study of the problem on experience gained in employing physically handicapped persons and surveys in its 25 plants and 35 manufacturing and repair units, Westinghouse officials have learned that in some departments as many as 83 per cent of the jobs can be performed by disabled veterans with limited handicaps, Mr. Marshall said.

The company, with 1,800 war veterans already in its employ, undertook the survey to help wounded former employees returning from the war to readjust their lives to a civilian pattern again.

"We accept the responsibility to do everything possible to help our former employees who come back to us from the armed services as medically discharged veterans," he said, warning that the men seek a constructive program—not charity.

A "job-breakdown" system is employed in the placement office which makes it possible for personnel officers to tell at a glance the personal qualifications and stability required for each job, as well as whether the job could be performed by a worker with a disability. In addition, Westinghouse is conducting a special survey which, when completed, will show specifically each physical movement required in each of the jobs done in the company's plants.

Unyielding "can do" and "can't do" job lists are being avoided as much as possible, since it is recognized that many facts concerning both the job and the man must be examined. It is being noticed increasingly, too, that blinded men are now doing excellent work on jobs which only a few years ago would have been thought impossible for them.

Under the Westinghouse plan now being followed, an industrial relations representative is made responsible for re-establishing returning veterans, while all positions are surveyed in all plants. Meanwhile, continuous service credit for the time passed in the armed forces by employee veterans is assured, at the same time maintaining close contact with local and state agencies involved in the welfare of returning veterans.

Youthful Pickers to Gather Milkweed for Life Jackets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Here's a chance for young folks to help save soldiers and sailors and earn a little money on the side.

Within the next few weeks, the nation will recruit an army of school-age milkweed-pod harvesters under the auspices of the War Food Administration.

The goal will be to pick 1,500,000 pounds of wild milkweed floss needed to replace kapok in life jackets for the armed forces.

Twenty cents a bag will be paid for picking and drying the pods. Drying merely involves hanging the bags on a fence in open air.

Information can be obtained from county agents, county war boards, or county school superintendents.

Large Michigan Supply

The volume of picking is expected to be especially large in Michigan, where the lower peninsula has one of the heaviest known stands of milkweed in the United States.

Picking will begin as soon as the seeds turn brown. This will range from late August in the southern states to late September in the northern states.

In 29 states where milkweed is abundant, local arrangements are being made for distributing mesh bags without charge, paying pickers and assembling the pods for shipment to the processing plant. The states where state-wide campaigns are being organized are: Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Youth Groups Assist

In many localities the Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts, 4-H clubs, Junior Red Cross and other youth groups are assisting in mobilizing pod-picking crews. After the youngsters have picked for about a month, there will be as assembly day when they will bring their gleanings together and get paid.

To fend off a "war end" relaxation, the WFA is assuring the floss collectors: "Even the defeat of Germany or the recapture of the Dutch East Indies will not have the effect of slowing down the milkweed collection drive. After the Japanese are driven out of Java, it will probably take a year or more to restore normal conditions enabling us to obtain a steady supply of kapok from that source again."

Soviet Offers Its Own Plan On Security

Continued from Page 1

necessary to declare sanctions. The American plan called for a unanimous vote, but the British have suggested a majority or two-thirds vote at the most.

In general, the British spokesman declared, there was nothing in the broad proposals made by President Roosevelt to which the British "should wish to take exception."

The Dumbarton Oaks conference will not consider political questions, such as the Polish-Russian border, but only the establishment of machinery for the maintenance of world peace, including the use of organized force. Sir Alexander expressed confidence that the conference will invite a plan "which will give promise of working and giving good results."

Halifax at Conference

The head of the British delegation shared a press conference at the British Embassy yesterday afternoon with Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, just back from London.

Lord Halifax was asked about the assertion of the National Association of Manufacturers that the British had asked for continuance of Lend-Lease after the war. He said he was unaware that his Government had made any such request, but described the Lend-Lease policy of both his Government and the United States as aimed to "bring about the greatest mobilization of our joint resources."

Without conceding to the N. A. M. opinion that Britain will be ruined economically after the war, Lord Halifax admitted that his country faces great problems in adjusting its economy, formerly founded on exports, foreign investments, and shipping.

Describing the damage wrought by the robot bombs and other austerities to which the average British citizen is subjected, Lord Halifax indicated that his Government plans a letup on the "little restrictions" as soon as possible, but hastened to assure reporters that Britain will do its full part in the war against Japan.

He praised highly the co-operative spirit built up between American and British military leaders by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

'Fascinating' Plastic Developments Foreseen Soon After the War Is Over

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—Plastics of all varieties are playing a large part in the war program, says a review of progress in this field by the Division of Cellulose Chemistry of the American Chemical Society. "Fascinating" developments in plastics are foreseen when the war is over.

"The soldier today may be awakened by an Army bugle molded of cellulose acetate butyrate plastic which has been proved equal in tone quality to metal," it is pointed out. "He may carry a canteen of plastic made from cellulose ether which imparts no taste or odor to its contents, is light in weight, and tough enough to withstand heavy abuse even at very low temperatures.

"The scabbard holding his bayonet has been manufactured from cloth impregnated with plastic. Army trucks and jeeps are equipped with plastic steering wheels and dash appointments similar to those familiar in peacetime vehicles.

"The sergeant's whistle of molded plastic may order him to don his gas mask made according to a modern design with plastic lenses, breathing valves, and a speaking diaphragm which makes it possible to issue necessary orders during gas attacks. His pistol, grips, machine-gun handles, and instrument dials are plastic materials equal in quality to and no more costly than standard black walnut.

"On his hip may be a flashlight, the case for which is also of molded waterproof plastic. Moisture-proof plastic films protect the food in his Army ration kit. In addition are hundreds of other accessories which have been manufactured with great economy in machine and man hours over those previously used."

Oregon Legion Urges Law Against Union Domination

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 14 (AP)—The Oregon American Legion has called for legislation to prevent returning veterans from being required to join a labor union in order to obtain or keep a job.

The state convention asked that all veterans' employment preference rights—such as those already existing under the civil service system—be guaranteed by law "without the necessity of having to join any organization or society."

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab pf4 †	40	112	112	112	
ACF-Brill Motor	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Adams Exp .15e	3	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	1	23	23	23	+ ½
Air Reduction 1a	8	40	39⅜	39⅜	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	15	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	26	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	
Allegheny pf	7	31	30⅜	30⅜	
Alleg pr pf	1	52½	52½	52½	—1½
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	2	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
Allied Mills 2e	4	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ¾e	10	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ⅛
Amal Leather	14	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1¾g	3	75¾	75½	75½	+ ½
Amerada Pet 3	2	104¼	104	104	— ¼
Am Bank Note .80	9	22¼	21½	21½	— ⅛
Am Bosch ½e	5	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh ¾e	3	44⅝	44½	44½	
Am Cable & Rad	127	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	4	90½	90¼	90¼	— ¼
Am Can pf 7	100	177¼	177¼	177¼	+ ¼
Am Car & F 2½e	7	40	39½	39⅞	— ⅛
Am C & F pf 5½e	1	80½	80½	80½	
Am Chain & C 2	3	26¼	26½	26½	+ ¼
Am Ch&Chl pf5 †	10	114	114	114	—1
Am Chicle 4a †	10	118	117	118¾	+ ½
Am Colortype .30e	16	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
Am Crystal Sugar	2	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
Am Encaus Tiling	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Am European 1.40e	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	15	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Am&FPS7pf5¾k	2	93	93	93	+ ⅛
Am&FP 2pf	3	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
Am Haw SS 1¼e	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	36	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	71½	71½	71½	+ ½
Am Ice	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Am Ice pf 1¾e	1	71	71	71	+ ½
Am Internat .20e	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Am Invest III .60	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
Am Ice III pf2½ z	20	49	49	49	— ½
Am Locomotive¼e	36	19¾	19	19	
Am Locom pf 7	8	90¾	90½	90¾	— ⅛
Am M&Fdy .80	16	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅛
Am M&Fdy 1.40	4	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
Am Metal ¾e	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ½
Am Metal pf 6 †	50	124	124	124	— ¼
Am Pow & Lt	29	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Am P&L $6 pf	4	52	51¾	51¾	— ¼
Am P&L $5 pf	5	47⅛	47	47	— ⅛
Am Rad&St S .30e	146	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
Am Rad&SStpf 7	2	180	180	180	+9
Am R Mill .60e	⁴7	15⅜	15½	15⅜	+ ⅛
Am R Mpf 4½ z	50	74	73¾	74	+ ⅛
Am Seating	1	16	16	16	
Am SafetyRaz ½e	7	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
Am Sh Bldg 2e	40	29¾	29	29	
Am Smelt & R 2	3	40½	40¾	40½	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&Rpf7 †	50	157	156¾	157	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	6	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
Am Stores ¾e	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
Am Sug Ref 2e	5	47	46½	47	+ ⅛
Am Sum Tob 1e	4	28	28	28	
Am Stove .90e	1	24½	24½	24½	+1
Am Tel & Tel 9	15	162⅞	162¾	162⅞	+ ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	4	72	71⅝	72	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf 6	†24	148¼	148	148¼	+ ⅛
Am Type Fdrs ½e	3	13	12⅝	12	
Am Viscose 1½e	3	45	44¾	45	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	72	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
Am Woolen	99	9⅜	9	9	
Am Wool pf 8k	12	94⅞	92⅞	93¾	+1
A Zinc L & S	5	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
AnacondaCop 1½e	12	26¼	26	26	
AraconW&C2½e †	2	31¼	31	31	+ ¼
Andes Copper ¾e	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Anchor H-G .45e	1	27	27	27	— ⅛
APW Paper	2	4¼	4	4¼	
Arch-Dan-M 2e	5	51	50⅜	50⅜	— ⅜
Armour & Co	12	6⅛	6	6	
Armour of del k	1	90½	90½	90½	
ArmstrongCork¾e	3	43	42¾	43	+ ⅛
Arnold Const ¾a	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Assd DryGoods¾e	14	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
Assn D Gds1pf6 †	50	104⅞	104½	104½	— ⅜
Atch T&SF 4½e	13	66¾	66	66	— ¾
Atl Coast L 1½e	9	39¾	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
Atl Refining 1e	5	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
Atlas Corp 1.20e	13	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf 3	4	54⅞	54¾	54¾	— ⅛
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	20	120¾	120¼	120¾	+1½
Aust Nichols	3	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
Aviation Corp. 10e	27	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct ¾e	31	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	19	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	23	16⅛	16¼	16¼	
Bangor & Ar	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
Bang&A pf6¼ak †	90	65	64	64	—1½
Barber Asph	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
Barker Bros ¼e	2	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
Barker Bros pf 2¾	30	50	50	50	
Barnsdall Oil .60	⁴4	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Bath Ir Wks 3e	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1¾a	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
Beat Cr pf 4¼a †	40	107	107	107	+ ¼
Beech Aircraft	3	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Belding-Hem .80	1	12	12	12	
Bell Aircraft	4	11¾	11¼	11⅜	
Bendix Aviat 1½e	3	40	39¾	39¾	— ¼
Benef Ind Ln .60e	5	19⅝	19⅜	19¼	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	2	39	89¼	38¾	—1
Best Foods 1e	4	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 4½e	3	62⅜	62	62	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	1	124	124	124	— ½
Black&Deck 1.60a	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Blaw-Knox .30e	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Bliss&Laugh ½e	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Bloom'dale.675ef	90	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+1⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	5	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
BohmAl&Br 1½e	1	50	50	50	
Bon Ami A 4 †	40	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	
Borden Co 1.20e	⁴3	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	6	39⅛	38¾	39	— ¼
Boston & Maine	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
Braniff Airw .60	81	19	18¼	19	+ ¾
Brewing Cp Am 2	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ¼
Bridgeport Br 1	7	37⅞	37⅜	37¾	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	7	37⅞	37⅜	37¾	— ⅛
Brklyn Un Gas ¼e	5	21⅞	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
Brown Shoe 2	3	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	20	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	10	119½	119½	119½	— ½
Budd Mfg	20	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf †	370	193	190	191	+1
Budd Mfg5Spf5 †	100	69¾	69¼	69¾	+ ¼
Budd Wheel ¼e	6	10⅝	10½	10½	
BuffaloForge1.35e	⁴3	19¾	19⅜	19¾	+ ⅛
Bullard Co ¼e	1	18¼	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
Burl Mills 1.20e	⁴1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
BurrAddMach.55e	6	14¼	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
Bush Term 2a¼e	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Butler Bros .45e	10	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Butler Br pf 1¾z	2	30	30	30	
Butte C & Z ¼g	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Byers AM Co ¼e	3	14¾	14¼	14½	+ ¼
Byron Jackson ¾e	2	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Calif Pack 1½g	2	29¾	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Calthan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
Calumet&Hec .40e	5	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ½e	2	19¾	19¼	19¼	
Can DryGAle ¾e	2	29	29	29	
Can South Ry 3 †	20	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	
Canad Pacific h½e	20	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Cane C & O 5	⁴130	111¾	111⅜	110⅝	—1⅛
Case Jl Co ¾e	2	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
Carriers&Gen .20	3	5¼	5⅜	5¼	Aug12
Caterpil Tractor 4	⁴5	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
Celanese Cp 1.35f	15	35½	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	60	122	122	122	
Celanese 1stpf4¾	1	101½	100⅝	101½	+1
Celotex Corp ½z	4	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	⁴220	15½	18	18	
Cent Aguirre 1½	6	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	11	4½	4¼	4⅜	
Cent IllLtpf4½z †	10	111½	111½	111½	— ½
Cere R R N J	3	103¾	103¼	103¼	
Cent VioletaS1½e	5	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
CenturyRibM .10e	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Certain-teed Prod	63	6⅝	6½	6½	
Certain-teed pf	⁴1070	102	100	100½	+1
Cerro de Pas 2½e	4	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
Chain Belt ¾e	3	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Champ Pap&F ½e	1	27	27	27	+ ⅛
Champ P&F pf6 †	10	112	112	112	
Checker Cab	2	41½	40	40	
Ches & Ohio 3	21	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill 1a	2	15¾	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	2	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf 17¾k	1	23½	23½	23½	
Chi Mail Or .30e	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Chi No West	16	26⅜	26	26	— ⅛
Chi&NW pf .15e	19	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Chiles Co	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Chile Cop 1½e †	10	28	28	28	+ ½
Citv I&F 1.20	1	21	21	21	
Chrysler Corp 1½e	16	91¾	91½	91¾	+ ⅜
City Invest	⁴130	75	72	74¾	+ ⅜
Clev CC&SL pf5 †	55	88	88	88	
Cits Stores	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Clev E I pf 4½ †	30	113½	113½	113½	— ½
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	1	53¾	53¼	53¼	
Cluet Peab 1e	3	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	3	135	135	135	+1¾
Colgate-Pim ⅓a	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
Colgate-Ppf4¼a †	80	107⅜	107⅜	107½	
Collins & Aik ¾e	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Col & South †	20	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¾
Col & South 1pf †	20	21½	21¼	21½	+1
Col & South 2pf †	20	19½	19¼	19½	+1
ColBrCastA 1.20e	4	31¾	31⅜	31¾	+ ⅛
ColBrCastB 1.20e	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	
Colum G&E .10e	60	5	4¾	4⅞	
Col G&E 6 pf 6	2	82	82	82	
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	20	76	76	76	+1
Colum Pict ⅓ag	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Coml Credit 2	5	41⅞	41¾	41⅞	+ ⅛
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	8	47⅞	47¼	47⅞	+ ⅛
Coml Solvents .30e	7	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	
Com Ed 1.40	13	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Com'with&South	83	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 2¾k	4	85½	85¼	85¾	+ ⅛
Conde Nast ½e	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
Congoleum-Nairn 1	3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ¼
Cons Copper .20g	8	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	19	24⅜	24½	24⅝	
Cons Edis pf 5	2	107	107	107	— ¼
Cons Film Ind	1	5½	5½	5½	
Cons Film pf ½k	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
Cons Nat Gas 1a	4	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ¼
Cons Vultee 1¼e	8	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¼	1	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
ConsumP pf4½z †	70	108¾	108	108¾	+ ¾
Container Corp¾e	2	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
Cont Can ¾e	8	40¼	40¼	40½	+ ½
Cont Diam F .50e	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .30e	60	8¼	7⅞	8	
Cont Oil Del .60e	8	29⅞	29½	29½	+ ¼
Cooper-Bess 1.40e	1	17	17	17	
Cooper Bess pf3 †	10	44½	44⅝	44½	+ ½
CopperweldStl .80	2	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40 †	40	49¼	49	49¼	
Corn Prod 2.60	8	60	59⅝	59⅞	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7 †	20	176¾	176¼	176¾	— ¼
Cornell-D E .40e	5	22⅞	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
Coty Inc .15e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Coty Interna †	3	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Crane Co 1	2	25⅞	25¾	25¼	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	3	109½	109½	109½	
Crown Cork 1½e	1	37¼	37	37¼	+ ¼
Crown Zeller 1	2	19¾	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
Cuba R R pf	⁴390	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Cuban-A Sug .40g	23	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	3	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	18	9⅞	9¼	9¼	
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	3	51	51	51	—1¼
Curtis-Wright ⅓ag	37	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	
Curtis-Wr A 1e	8	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Davison Chem 1e	6	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Davt P&Lpf4¾z	⁴80	113	113	113	+ ½
Decca Record 1.20	9	30	30	30	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1e	⁴2	42	41⅞	42	+ ⅛
Deere & Co pf1.40	⁴1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	11	36	35	35	—1
Del Lack & West	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Detroit Edi .90e	2	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
Diam Match 1¾g	2	32½	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
Diam Match pf1¾g	3	40¾	40¾	40¾	
Dist Corp-S pf 5	2	99	98½	98½	—1½
Doehler D Cas¾e †	1	41½	41½	41½	— ¼
Dome Mines h1.60	14	55	54¾	54¾	— ¼
Dow Chem 3	2	126½	126	126½	+ ½
Douglas Airc 5g	3	53¼	52¾	53	+ ¼
Dresser Mfg 1a	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
du Pont de N 2½e	11	155	154½	155	
Duplan Corp .40e	1	16	16	16	
Dup Lt 1 pf 5 †	10	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	+ ⅛
Eagle Pich L .45e	13	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
Eastern Air L	7	38½	38	38½	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	3	164	164	164	+ ½
East Kodak pf6 †	10	183½	183½	183½	+1½
Eastern R M .20e	16	17½	16⅞	17	+1
Edis Brs Strs .80a	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1e	4	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
Electric Boat ¾e	5	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
El Power & Lt	12	5¼	5¼	5¼	
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	2	92½	92¼	92½	— ⅛
El Paso N G 2.40	1	34¼	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
El Storage Bat 2	2	44½	44	44½	+ ⅛
Endic-John pf 4 †	10	106	106	106	
Eng Pub Service	58	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5	¹100	100	99¾	100	+ ¼
EPS$5¼-4½pf2 †	90	102	101	101¾	+ ¼
Eng PS $6 pf6 †	50	102	101½	102	+1
Equit Off Bldg	12	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
Erie R R ⅓e	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	— ⅛
Erie R R ct ⅓e	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
EurekaVCleaner¼e	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Evans Prod ¼e	1	13½	13¼	13½	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	17	39¼	38½	38⅞	— ⅛
Fairbanks Morse1a	10	40	39¼	40	+ ½
Fajardo Sugar 2	⁴4	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	4	13	13	13	— ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	10	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Fed Mng & S 1e	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Fed Mogul .85e	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
Fed MotTruck .40	4	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Fedrat D Strs1½z	6	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+1⅛
FedDStrs pf4¼a †	18	101½	100½	100½	— ⅝
Ferro Enam ¼e	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
First Nat Strs 2½z	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
Fla P Ins 1.60a	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	
Firestone 1¾e	8	48	47	48	+1
Flintkote .45e	5	24⅛	23¾	23¾	
Florsheim Sh A 2	2	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅛
Follansbee Stl	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler¼e	4	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
FostWhlpf 1½ z †	1	21½	22¼	22½	
Francisco Sugar	11	16	16	16	— ¼
Fremont Sulph 2	⁴1	33	33	33	+ ¼
Fruehauf T 1.20e	3	41½	41¼	41½	+ ¼
Fruehauf T pf †	10	112¼	112¼	112¼	— ¼
Gabriel Co	3	6	6	6	
Gair Robert .30g	10	4½	4½	4½	
Gamewell 2¼e †	80	43	41¾	42	+ ¼
Gardner Denver 1	1	16½	16½	16½	
Gar Wood Ind .40	10	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
Gaylord Cont ½za	5	18	17½	18	+ ½
GenAmTrans 1¾e	4	48½	48	48½	+1
Gen Baking .45e	5	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Gen Bronze .30e	7	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
Gen Cable	15	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Gen Cable A	7	18	17½	17½	
GenCable pf5½ak†	370	102¼	101½	102¼	+ ½
Gen Cigar 1	2	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	20	150	150	150	+1¾
Gen Elec 1.40	49	38¾	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	5	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	29	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Gen Motors 2½e	28	63	62½	62⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Out Adv ½e	3	12¼	12	12¼	
Gen Prec Eq 1	3	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
Gen PrintInk .20e	23	9⅞	9¼	9¼	+ ½
Gen Ry Signal ½e	1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
Gen Real & Utll	41	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Gen Refract .90e	3	23⅜	23¼	23¼	
Gen Shoe ¾ae	2	18¼	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
GenSCastpf4½ak†	120	76⅜	76	76¼	— ⅛
Gen Tel 1.60	3	24½	24½	24½	
Gen Time Inst ½e	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Gen Tire&Rub 1.20	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Gen T&R pf4½z †	12	105 4	105	105	+1
Gillette Saf R .80	8	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	+ ⅛
Gillette Saf R pf5	1	86	86	86	+1½
Gimbel Bros .65e	8	16⅜	16½	16½	
Glidden Co .90e	6	24½	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
Gobel Adolf	42	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	20	121	121	121	
Goodrich BF 1e	6	51¾	51	51¾	+ ¾
Goodrich B F pf 5	1	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
GoodyearT&R1½e	⁴8	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ¾
Goth Hosiery ½g	12	15	14⅞	15	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	319	5½	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
GraniteCSU 1.75e	5	13⅜	13½	13¾	— ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	9	16¾	16	16	— ⅛
Granby Con M 15e	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Gt NorRy pf 1e	22	78¾	78¼	78¾	+ ⅜
Gt West Sug 1.40e	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	13	153½	153½	153½	
Green H L 2a	2	48	8	8	+ ½
Greyhound Corp 1	10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Greyhound pf .55	9	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	80	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	90	174½	174	174	—1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	5	13¼	13	13	
Gulf M&O pf2½e	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ¼
Gulf Oil 1a	3	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ⅛

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	374,470
1944 volume to date	169,128,410
1943 volume to date	204,827,648

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	54.9	Prev. day	54.8
Month ago	56.3	Year ago	50.0
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Hall (WF) Print 1	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Hack W pfA14a †	80	30	30	30	+ ⅛
Hamil Watch .30e	6	15⅜	15	15	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	25	7¼	7	7	
Harb-Walk pf6 †	10	146	146	146	
Hat Corp AmA¼ar	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl5 †	190	106	105¾	105¾	
Hayes Indust ½e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Hecht Co .30e	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
Heime (GW)pf7 †	10	166	166	166	+1
Hercules Motor 1	2	22⅜	22	22	— ⅛
Hershey Choc 3	2	67	67	67	— ½
Hercules P pf 6 †	20	131¾	131¾	131¾	+ ⅛
Hollander&Son¾e	1	17	17	17	+ ½
Holly Sugar 1	7	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
Hires C E 1.20a	⁴1	22⅞	22⅞	23⅞	
Household Fpf5 †	10	113¼	113¼	113¼	+1
Homestake Min	3	45½	45	45¼	
Houd Hersh A2½z	1	43	43	43	
Houd-Hers B ¼ze	27	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	19	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Howe Sound 2

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Monetary Fund Assailed As World Altruism

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP) — The International Monetary Fund, tentatively agreed upon by 44 nations at Bretton Woods, was assailed by Rep. Charles Dewey (R.) of Illinois, today as "international altruism" that might cost the United States $2,750,000,000 with little, if any, benefits resulting.

Portending a rugged course in Congress for the monetary plan, which is contingent on ratification by the legislative bodies of the participating nations, Mr. Dewey proposed that America set up its own international credit machinery, independent of other nations, by expansion of this government's Export-Import Bank, with $1,000,000,000 capital.

In an address prepared for delivery in the House, Mr. Dewey said America must make a choice on the following:

"1. To join up with an international fund in which we have little control and in which our losses might be very severe, or, 2. develop our own international credit machinery to such a point that in co-operation with private capital the question of surpluses (in this country) can be solved in a manner satisfactory to ourselves and with a fore-knowledge of what, if any, our losses may be."

Favors Second Method

The Illinois member, who was assistant Treasury secretary in the Coolidge Administration, said, "I recommend for the consideration of the Congress the latter method."

Stressing that the United States would put up $2,750,000,000 of the $8,800,000,000 international monetary fund, intended to increase world trade and stabilize currencies, Mr. Dewey said this country would have only a small voice in the administration of the fund, and declared flatly that America "should maintain an intelligently selfish point of view," with more interest in finding jobs for its own returning soldiers than regards for the soldiers of other countries.

Having attended the Bretton Woods monetary parley as a guest, he said he had "come to the conclusion that any possible benefits to the economy of the United States are far outweighed by the risks involved." His speech dealt with the monetary fund and did not delve into the second Bretton Woods proposal—an international bank for reconstruction and development.

Republicans as well as Democrats participated in the conference. What position the Republicans will take on the results, as a party, has not yet crystallized.

Urges Senate Ratification

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas declared today that ratification of the Bretton Woods international monetary agreements should be decided "as provided in the Constitution, by the Senate of the United States."

A proposed fund and bank which apparently would have power to "nullify" our tariff laws from time to time should be modified, but they should be modified by Congress, not by an international fund board or by an international bank board on which the United States representatives would have only 28 per cent and 27 per cent of the voting strength respectively."

Senator Capper said the Bretton Woods program was "open to the definition that it proposes to make all the world prosperous and happy and contented through funds provided largely from the Treasury of the United States, and through a world bank financed largely by the Treasury of the United States."

It has not been made clear, he continued, "how the federal treasury would be replenished from time to time."

Asserting that the World Fund and bank proposals were referred to as agreements rather than treaties, Senator Capper said he assumed "we will learn later whether the U. S. Government is to be bound to them by executive agreement," or whether they are to be ratified as treaties by the Senate.

Heads N. Y. Central

Gustav Metzman

Named president of the New York Central Railroad, succeeding Frederick E. Williamson, whose resignation from active service has just been announced. Mr. Williamson, who has spent almost his entire business life with the New York Central, and has been president since 1932, will continue in an advisory capacity for the remainder of 1944. Mr. Metzman has been with the railroad since 1920, serving as a vice-president since the first of this year.

Private Building Found Regaining Its Normal Position

NEW YORK (AP)—Private construction gradually is creeping back to its normal position in building activity after having been overshadowed almost completely by publicly financed projects since the start of the war.

A survey by the F. W. Dodge Corp., fact-finding organization in the construction industry, showed the trend most noticeably in residential construction where the relative positions of public and private construction have been reversed in a year. The trend also was evident in non-residential activity. The survey covered the 37 states East of Rocky Mountains.

In the residential field, public construction in the first seven months of 1943 represented 61 per cent of the total while in the same period this year it represented 35 per cent.

In the non-residential field, public construction accounted for 92 per cent of the aggregate at this time in 1943, compared with 76 per cent this year. In this category are included commercial, manufacturing and educational buildings, hospitals and others.

Although the July total construction volume of $190,539,000 was $6,878,000 above that month in 1943, the seven months total of $1,150,760,000 was considerably behind the 1943 aggregate of $2,034,933,000.

Western Union Plans Refunding

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Co. have been summoned to a special meeting on Sept. 5 to pass on a management plan for retiring a part of the company's funded debt.

The plan involves the issuance of $24,603,000 of new 4 per cent debentures, maturing in 20 years, and convertible during the first 10 years into 20 shares of class "A" stock for each $1,000 of debentures.

Proceeds from the new securities would be used to retire $25,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds maturing in 1951. If market conditions warrant, the new securities would be sold in September.

The company reported net income in the six months ended June 30 amounted to $3,657,043, equal to $2.92 a share on the class "A" stock, and $1.92 a share on the "B" stock. This compared with net of $3,619,122 or $3.46 a share on the old capital stock, outstanding prior to merger of the company with Postal Telegraph last fall.

'Big Inch' Pipeline Enters Its Second Year of Operations

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The world's biggest oil pipeline, a $95,000,000 project of 1,363 miles from Longview, Texas, to the New York-Philadelphia area, began its second year of operations yesterday, Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes, announced.

A total of 96,292,000 barrels of crude oil have been delivered by the "Big Inch" line, which has done the work of 23,000 tank cars operating on an 18-day turnaround schedule, Mr. Ickes said.

"If the line had not been operating, we would not have been able to keep the United Nations' fighting forces in the Mediterranean and European theaters of operations fully supplied while meeting all essential industrial and domestic needs," Mr. Ickes declared.

"The delivery of Texas crude oil through the line to eastern refineries has prevented what could easily have developed into a catastrophic oil shortage along the Atlantic seaboard," he reported.

Actual construction on this line started August 3 at Little Rock, Ark. First oil was pumped into the line Dec. 31, 1942, at Longview, Texas, and the first crude oil was received at Norris City, Ill., February 13, 1943, PAW said.

Kennecott Sells Ship Line

NEW YORK (AP)—Sale of 100 per cent stock ownership of Alaska Steamship Co. to Skinner & Eddy Corp. of Seattle was announced by the Kennecott Copper Corp. E. T. Stannard, Kennecott president, said the ship line originally was acquired for use in connection with Alaskan mining operations, and that since ores in those mines had been exhausted, Kennecott no longer needed the steamship company.

FOUR PERCENT TREASURY BONDS OF 1944-54

Notice of Call for Redemption

To Holders of 4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1944-54, and Others Concerned:

1. Public notice is hereby given that all outstanding 4 percent Treasury Bonds of 1944-54, dated December 15, 1924, are hereby called for redemption on December 15, 1944, on which date interest on such bonds will cease.

2. Holders of these bonds may, in advance of the redemption date, be offered the privilege of exchanging all or any part of their called bonds for other interest-bearing obligations of the United States, in which event public notice will hereafter be given and an official circular governing the exchange offering will be issued.

3. Full information regarding the presentation and surrender of the bonds for cash redemption under this call will be found in Department Circular No. 666, dated July 21, 1941.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 14, 1944.

Silver Price In India Tops U. S. Level

BOMBAY (AP)—The old economic law of supply and demand has been brought into play in the silver market here in an attempt to force down the price of the white metal usually hoarded by Indians but, after a slight drop, the price still runs far above that in the United States.

The silver is being Lend-Leased by the United States to India, which has received 100,000,000 ounces. The metal is to be returned to the United States ounce for ounce.

Silver had been selling for 135 rupees per hundred tolas, roughly $1.09 an ounce. The average United States price is 44¾ cents for foreign silver and 71.11 cents for domestically-mined silver.

A few days after announcement America was lending silver the price dropped to the equivalent of 98 cents an ounce, but then it bounded up again to $1.09 as farmers and small shopkeepers increased their hoards.

Silver coins, the only money the native Indian trusts, are replacing paper currency. Financial officials hope the ready availability of coins will discourage hoarding.

Most American silver, it was expected, will be sold in the open market. The increased supply is evidenced by the daily offerings of 200 silver bars of 1,000 ounces each by the Reserve Bank of India. The bank hopes by this increased supply to re-establish the downtrend in prices that first announcement of the American loan brought.

The United States Government came to the rescue of India's finances once before when, after the first World War, it loaned 1,000,000 ounces of silver to stabilize currency here.

During this war, India had received practically no silver since the first shots were fired, until the United States again took a hand. U. S. Treasury figures last year showed that in the first 11 months of 1943, America lend-leased 40,897,000 ounces of silver, mostly bullion, and it was believed that Great Britain and India were the principal beneficiaries.

Pullman Begins Negotiating for Sale Of Sleeper Service

CHICAGO (AP) — The Pullman Company is opening negotiations for sale of its sleeping car business to the railroads, D. A. Crawford, President, said in a second quarter statement to stockholders of Pullman, Inc.

Pullman is working out the proposal in accordance with provisions of a court decree requiring it to dispose either of its sleeping car or manufacturing business. Under the plan, Mr. Crawford said, prospective purchasers would be given an opportunity also to acquire "the going, experienced organization" which operates the centralized pool of sleeping cars.

Pullman, Inc., reported consolidated net income of $4,328,005, or $1.34 a share, for the first half of 1944, compared with $4,500,323, or $1.36 a share, in the same 1943 period.

A dividend of 50 cents a share was declared on the capital stock, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 25. This makes a total of $1.50 a share declared thus far in 1944, the statement said, the same amount as paid in the corresponding 1943 period.

The Pullman Company, sleeping car subsidiary, reported operating income from sleeping car operations of $571,181 for June, compared with $396,537 for June, 1943. For the first six months of 1944, operating income was $3,157,530, compared with $2,833,267 in the same 1943 period.

Pillsbury Stock Offering Planned

NEW YORK (AP)—Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. will shortly issue new preferred stock in the amount of $7,500,000 to provide funds for further extension and diversification of the business, it was announced.

The company also plans to change its corporate name to Pillsbury Mills, Inc., as being more descriptive of its broadening activities, John S. Pillsbury, chairman, said.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. will publicly offer the new stock and an additional 25,000 shares of preferred are to be authorized for issuance in the future as directors deem necessary.

Recently the company has acquired flour mills, feed plants, soy processing plants and other properties on the Pacific Coast and in the Middle West, all for cash, Mr. Pillsbury said, and proceeds from the preferred stock sale will replenish working capital and retire currently outstanding first mortgage bonds held by private investors.

T. W. A. Shows Peak Cargo Volume From N. Y. Airport

NEW YORK (AP)—Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., announced that its July mail and express volume out of La Guardia Field was 44 per cent above the figure for the same month last year, setting a new company cargo-carrying record.

Stanley E. Russ, eastern regional mail and express traffic manager, said preliminary figures showed the T. W. A. in July carried 265,000 pounds of mail and 240,944 pounds of express.

The previous record was set in June, when 12,899 fewer pounds of total cargo was carried.

World Fund's Major Safeguard Seen Its Short-Term Functions

(Second of three articles on the United Nations Monetary Conference held last month at Bretton Woods, N. H.)

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Previous article outlined some reasons why the Fund mechanism for postwar international exchange, agreed on by delegates of 44 countries at Bretton Woods in July, may escape serious abuse by debtor countries. There are protections written into it, and also the rest of the world is much better heeled with foreign exchange than in 1930's.

Another reassuring aspect of the Fund is the focus it will provide for consultation, advice, and information, on threatening international exchange difficulties. Though it will have no power to force either debtor countries to stop importing or chronic creditor countries to import more (and thus right the trade unbalance), it will be an effective clearing house for information. It will consult with countries short of exchange, and if they are recalcitrant it will report on them. If, on the other hand, its holdings of certain currencies become scarce, like dollars (because certain countries consistently export more than they import), it will also report on them too, with recommendations.

For Short-Term Debts Only

But perhaps—though the view may be somewhat cynical—the best guarantee that the Fund will stay solvent may simply be the fact that it is to be an institution for handling only short-term debts, while the longer-term and larger international debts will go through another institution, the Bank. Thus a man may be made solvent and reliable as to short-term and smaller obligations—his grocery bills and petty borrowings—though he is deep into the bank for his mortgage on his house.

In this connection what caused the upsets of the 1930's in international trade was not so much the failure of gold for quick payment of short-term balances as its failure to take care of long-protracted trade unbalances piled up in the form of large foreign debts owed particularly to the United States. When the gold had been largely sent to the United States there was little left for what might be called the small change requirements of settling temporary trade unbalances.

It is true that the Bank set up at Bretton Woods cannot directly take over debts contracted with the Fund, but at least it can take away the temptation for importing countries to try to finance long-protracted trade unbalance by two-bitting the Fund into insolvency with more and more small "temporary" loans from the Fund of stronger currencies.

U. S. Banking Criticism

Conservative banking opinion in the United States appears overwhelmingly critical of the Fund as designed at Bretton Woods. No such sharp division of opinion appears in other countries. In Britain the much closer cooperation between government and business is reflected in a "cautious optimism" on the part of City of London bankers toward the Fund. Dutch delegates at Bretton Woods reported no such cleavage between official and private banking views.

U. S. banking criticism of the Fund takes many forms, some of them rather contradictory. It is criticized because "this is too soon," but also because solution of the delicate subject of par values is postponed. The Fund is criticized because it has no power over domestic policies of member countries, but there is contrary criticism that it still has too much power.

Perhaps the major banker criticisms, however, are two. In the first place, Wall Street bankers are necessarily very conservative, and inclined to be skeptical of any such mechanism merely because it is new, just as they resisted for many years the creation of the Federal Reserve System. If bankers were not conservative they would not be good bankers.

And in the second place an unstated reason for banker criticism of the Fund may be the natural reason that the bankers would not themselves be running it. That might explain why they would prefer to go back to the old free gold standard, which they ran more effectively than anyone else could have done.

Confusion In Nomenclature

A candid appraisal would seem to indicate that the major criticisms of the Fund applied just as directly to the old gold standard, namely, that its operation put no effective pressure on the chronic debtors or chronic creditors to change their domestic economic policies, and that it was powerless to take care of protracted trade unbalance.

A confusing aspect of the two Bretton Woods products is the nomenclature. The "Fund" in practice is to operate somewhat like a bank, whereas on the other hand the "Bank" is unlike an ordinary bank, and in fact so different that one of the first proposals made at Bretton Woods anent the Bank was that its name be changed to "association." The Fund's operations, though taking the superficial form of buying and selling balances from member-countries, works in much the same way as a commercial bank in short-term business paper. On the other hand, the only kind of a bank which the proposed "Bank" would resemble is a mortgage bank, which is not a true bank.

Best way to distinguish the two, therefore, is to look rather to the difference in time-element rather than in mechanics. The Fund is to deal in short-term obligations, the Bank in long-term. The Fund will sell currencies for other currencies, (or better say) swap them at fixed rates of exchange, but the swap is nevertheless a loan, since the buying country is expected to reverse it later on. The Bank, on the other hand, may loan its own money on long-term promise, or it may merely guarantee long-term loans made by others. But major distinction between the two remains that of time.

(Third and concluding article will discuss the Bank.)

Further Declines In Nonagricultural Employment Shown

WASHINGTON (AP)—Employment in nonagricultural establishments during July declined a million and a third workers under the July, 1943, figure, and was 136,000 less than in June this year, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announced.

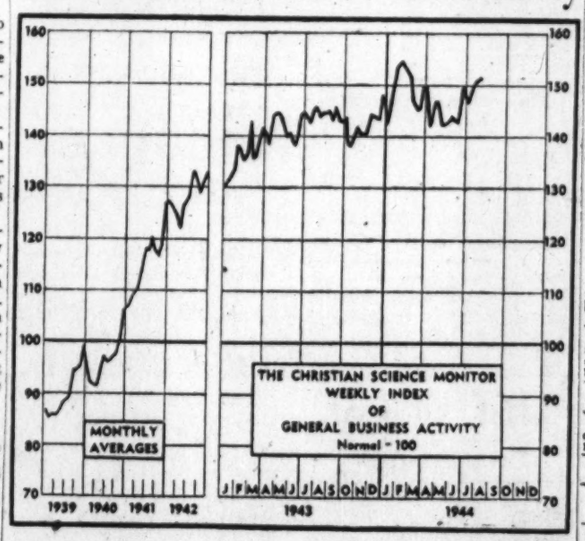
She said the July decline reflected employment decreases of more than 50,000 each in manufacturing, trade and government. The decrease in manufacturing employment was attributed to war industry easing off while seasonal factors were responsible for the drop in both trade and government.

The Secretary reported a decline of 16,000 each in the number of employees in the automobile and machinery groups, declaring the drop between June and July in each was greater than the average monthly decline since November.

There was an increase of 29,000 in the nondurable goods group despite a seasonal decline of 24,000 in the apparel division and a drop of 14,000 in the textile group. The food group reported 67,000 more workers.

Bituminous coal mining employment was 355,000 in July, only slightly below the May level.

Monitor Index of Business Extends Advance Moderately



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity extended its advance moderately during the week ended Aug. 5 to 151.4 (prel.) from 151.1 for the preceding week. This compared with 143.7 for the week ended Aug. 7, a year ago.

The advance reflected an increase in the series for bank debits outside New York City, which topped expectations for a first-of-the-month rise.

Declines in the other two components, miscellaneous freight carloadings and electric power production, only partially offset the increase in the debits series.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	1944	1944	1943
	*Aug. 5	July 29	Aug. 7
Combined index	151.4	151.1	143.7
Bk debits outside NYC	188.6	187.0	171.2
Elec power production	130.7	130.8	132.6
Misc carloadings	134.0	135.6	127.3

*Preliminary.

More Controls Over Cotton Textiles Seen

NEW YORK (AP) — Increasing government control over the distribution of cotton textiles, with heavier percentage of production set aside for war goods and essential civilian items, is indicated for the remainder of the war period, W. Ray Bell, president of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, said.

Diminishing supply and greater war needs than had been anticipated necessitated drastic changes in distribution at the outset of 1944, Mr. Bell pointed out in the association's 13th annual survey of the cotton textile situation.

"There is every indication," he said, "that strict regimentation of cotton goods distribution will continue to be the outstanding feature of the year, barring an early ending of the war."

Stating that important new extensions into the field of ordinary civilian goods have been taking place, Mr. Bell said a recent government order cut from 20 to 50 per cent into otherwise unrated production of a specified list of fabrics to make them available for clothing and other civilian items falling within fixed price limits.

"Suggestions in this new order, together with other reports, indicate that it may be expanded rather extensively in the future, so that less and less of the 29 per cent of production which in May could have been called 'free goods' will remain outside the orbit of government controls."

Declaring that the industry reached a height of activity in the second quarter of 1942 and has been declining since, he said production had totaled 11,633,506,000 square yards in 1943.

"Total production for 1944 can hardly be expected to reach above 11 billion square yards and most probably will be short of that figure," the report said.

Chief causes of lowered production, Mr. Bell said were manpower losses and "failure of the OPA to rectify inequitable price ceilings or to appraise properly the practical and psychological effect on the industry of ill-advised price policies."

He said a half-million spindles went out of business last year in the face of an unequalled demand for all types of cotton goods, and that less than 30 per cent of the spindleage is under 18 years old.

Directs WPB Unit

Harris & Ewing

James Hale Steinman

Appointed director of the printing and publishing division of the War Production Board, succeeding Arthur R. Treanor, who retired to resume his duties as vice-president of Booth Newspapers, Inc., Saginaw, Mich. Mr. Steinman, who is president of the Lancaster (Pa.) Newspapers, Inc., was recently named consultant to the division.

Treasury Calls Bonds on Dec. 15

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has called for redemption on Dec. 15 of all outstanding 4 per cent Treasury bonds of 1944-45. About $1,037,000,000 of these bonds are outstanding.

Rail Leader Warns Against Rate Cutting

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 14 (AP)—Joseph H. Hays, counsel for the Western Association of Railway Executives, today asserted changes in freight rates and "cut-throat" competition among railroads would bring "chaos and ruin to producers and industries."

Mr. Hays said he spoke in reply to Attorney General Francis Biddle who last Wednesday said in Spokane, Wash., development of Pacific Coast states had been hampered by "discriminatory freight rates" and a government suit would be started against western railroads "to halt violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act."

In an address prepared for delivery to a group of businessmen, Mr. Hays stated "cut-throat competition among railroads enforced by threats of prosecution under the Sherman Anti-Trust law," which he said Mr. Biddle proposed, "would nullify the freight rate structure of the nation and scrap existing regulatory practices."

"The freight rate structure has been developed over the decades," Mr. Hays said. "Millions of rates, covering thousands of different commodities and points of origin and destination are involved. A large portion of these rates were established to meet local needs.

"All of these rates have been approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, many after lengthy hearings. Violent changes in their relationships will dislocate the whole industrial and agricultural economy of the nation.

"Biddle knows that if his charges about freight rate discrimination were anything more than sheer demagoguery, he could take the complaints to the Interstate Commerce Commission for speedy redress."

Mr. Hays' speech also was in reply to Wendell Berge, head of the Department of Justice's anti-trust division, who a week ago today made allegations here of anti-trust violations by the railroads.

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Boys for delivery work now and when school opens in the following communities: Atlantic, Brookline, Cambridge, Dorchester, Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain, Medford, Quincy, Roxbury, Somerville, Squantum, Wellesley; work averages 2 hours daily; good pay. Tel. Com. 4330, Ext. 287, or drop a postal card to Box G-84, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston 15.

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Sports News

Around The Town In Sports

Yanks Report Tuesday

Boston's first National Professional Football League season since George Preston Marshall left with his Redskins after the fall of 1936 gets under way this week when the Boston Yanks report for training at Dean Academy in Franklin, Mass.

Players rounded up by Owner Ted Collins—some 25 in number—are due to check in tomorrow and begin serious preparations for their initial season on Wednesday. Eight of the men have seen previous service in the National League; several others have played in pro leagues of lower caliber; while the majority are college boys who are taking their first crack in the game as pros.

Head Coach Herb Kopf faces the task of reducing his squad to 28 men before the team plays its first league game at Fenway Park on the evening of Sept. 26, with the Philadelphia Eagles furnishing the opposition.

* * *

Longwood Cricket Club throws open its velvet courts both to the country's women tennis stars and to the nation's veterans this week. Tomorrow the ladies, headed by Pauline Betz, Louis Brough, Doris Hart, Margaret Osborne, Dorothy May Bundy, and others will begin an invitational tourney. On Wednesday the national veterans' tournaments for men and women will begin, with the men's present titleholders — William L. Nassau, singles, and Watson M. Washburn and Arthur W. MacPherson—scheduled to be on hand to defend their titles.

* * *

Chunky PFC Ed Oliver was back at Fort Myles Standish today with another golf crown to add to his collection. His 68 at Commonwealth yesterday was good enough to win the MGA-USO-sponsored tournament for servicemen by three strokes from Corp. Connie Hewitt of the Marine Barracks at Hingham. Low net was won by Lieut. Palmer D. Farrington of the Army Signal Corps and Yeoman Second Class M. L. Bocalatte of Boston, who tied at 77. Altogether 119 started the tournament in yesterday's intense heat, including such local stars as Eddie Franzeim, Mel Demarais, and Dick Kinchla. Oliver will be remembered as the fellow who tied Lawson Little and Gene Sarazen for the 1940 national open title, but who was disqualified from the play-off for having started his fourth round ahead of his official starting time.

* * *

The 74 posted Friday by Rodney Brown and his son, Junior, of North Andover proved low enough to win the annual father-son championship which concluded Saturday at Winchester. Charles E. Mason, who scored a 78 with his son Junior Friday, tried again with son John Saturday, but their 75 failed to tie the Browns by a stroke. The Masons' 75 gave them a tie for second gross with the Pauls, Howard and Dave, of Bear Hill.

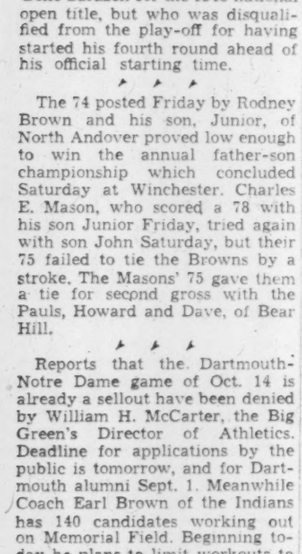
* * *

Reports that the Dartmouth-Notre Dame game of Oct. 14 is already a sellout have been denied by William H. McCarter, the Big Green's Director of Athletics. Deadline for applications by the public is tomorrow, and for Dartmouth alumni Sept. 1. Meanwhile Coach Earl Brown of the Indians has 140 candidates working out on Memorial Field. Beginning today he plans to limit workouts to three days a week until Labor Day, when intensive drills will get under way.

* * *

Briefs: Brockton won the American Legion's junior northeastern regional tournament yesterday, defeating West Hartford, Conn., 4-3 in the final round. . . College diamond results Saturday included: Tufts 3, Brown 1; Dartmouth 2, Camp Thomas 1; Holy Cross 7, Harvard 6. . . Many of the Montreal Canadiens, Stanley Cup winners in hockey last spring, are keeping fit this summer by playing softball. On the Habitants' team are Leo Lamoureux, Emile Bouchard, Bill Durnan, and Mike McMahon, while Phil Watson has a team of his own. . . Holy Cross expects about 80 candidates at its first football drill at Worcester tomorrow. The catch is, however, that only three of these reporting are veterans from a year ago.

G. C.



Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Dot Germain, Philadelphia, defeated Mary Agnes Wall, of Menominee, Mich., 5 to 4, in final of Women's Western Amateur Golf Tournament.

Three Years Ago

New York Yankees increased their American League lead to 15½ games as they swept two from Washington Senators.

Topnotch Pros Start Sniping For PGA Crown

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 14 (AP)—Primed and ready after a last-day practice assault that saw Old Man Par battered from pillar to post, the country's golf professionals swung into the title chase of the National P. G. A. championship today in the first 18 of 36-hole qualifying play at the Manito course.

The second qualifying round will be held tomorrow to determine the 32 low scorers who will remain in the running for the $20,000 in prize money. Match play eliminations over 36 holes will start Wednesday.

While practice rounds mean but little when the real competition begins, pretournament fireworks Sunday were spectacular, touched off by a hole in one. Ted Longworth, bulky Portland, Ore., pro, bagged the Manito ace. He hit an iron shot on the short third hole and the ball rolled into the cup.

The Longworth special helped create a two-under-par 70 but this was only an ordinary performance in the light of a 67 produced by Neil Christian, veteran Spokane entry, and 68s by a pair of Pennsylvanians, Henry Williams, Jr., of Roxersford, and Bud Lewis of Orland. Lewis, incidentlly, shot a 32 on the back nine, two strokes short of the course record.

Duration U. S. open champion Craig Wood of Mamaroneck, N. Y., contributed a 71 while Olin Dutra, Los Angeles; George Schneitero, Salt Lake City; Sam Byrd of Redfor, Mich., and others who fired final training shots hewed to par figures.

The first and second tournament choices, Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, and Harold McSpaden of Philadelphia, who between them have cleaned up on most of the big events this year, passed up the last day practice.

Sports in Brief On the Week End

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO—Dorothy Germain, of Philadelphia, retained the women's western amateur golf championship by beating Phyllis Otto, of Omaha, Neb., 5 and 4, in 36-hole final.

SCARBORO, Ont.—Al Watrous, veteran Detroit golfer, won $5,000 Maple Leaf invitation open tourney with four-under-par 280 for 72 holes.

CLEMENTON, N. J.—Winifred Roach, of the Canadian women's Army Corps, won women's junior national long-distance swimming championship by churning 2½ miles in 1:17.20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—Ellsworth Vines, Denver golf pro, carded a 212 to win the 54-hole $1,500 Pikes Peak open golf tourney.

NEW YORK — Ed Barrow, President of Yankees, quieted rumors that club had been sold by declaring "the club has not been sold and will not be sold until after the season closes—if then. So far we have not received an authentic bid from anybody."

ST. LOUIS—Billy Southworth, who piloted Cards to two successive National League pennants and is on his way to a third, signed a contract to manage the Cardinals for 1945 and 1946. Terms of the contract were not announced.

RYE, N. Y.—Billy Talbert, Indianapolis, and Louise Brough, Beverly Hills, Calif., scored upset victories to win eastern grass courts tennis championship in men's and women's division. Talbert beat the defending champion, Francisco Segura, of Ecuador, 9—7, 6—4, 6—4. Miss Brough defeated Pauline Betz, Los Angeles, the national champion, 6—3, 6—1.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 13

International League

Montreal 10-7, Baltimore 9-6.
Toronto 7-3, Buffalo 0-1.
Rochester 2-4, Newark 1-5.
Syracuse 5-4, Jersey City 4-6.

American Association

Milwaukee 10-2, Toledo 2-9.
Kansas City 4-3, Columbus 3-11.
Indianapolis 7-7, Minneapolis 6-1.
St. Paul 1, Louisville 0, second game postponed.

Eastern League

Scranton 6-9, Elmira 4-0.
Albany 6-4, Utica 5-3, both games 11 innings.
Hartford 3-4, Binghamton 0-1.
Williamsport 7-7, Wilkes-Barre 0-7, second game 12 inning tie.

Southern Association

New Orleans 8-2, Birmingham 5-3.
Nashville 8-0, Chattanooga 4-1.
Memphis 3-0, Little Rock 0-3.
Atlanta at Mobile, doubleheader postponed.

Pacific Coast League

Portland 4-3, San Francisco 3-0, first game 14 innings.
Sacramento 3-3, Los Angeles 2-6.
San Diego 4-7, Oakland 0-2.
Hollywood 11-10, Seattle 4-3.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW FENWAY PARK 3 P.M.
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2155
Fenway Park Ken. 6351

Luke Sewell's Brownies Can Coast In From Here

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It should be apparent to all by this time that Luke Sewell's Brownies will win. Check the events of the last few days.

Sewell went into Yankee Stadium late last week for a crucial series with the Yankees, who always have been tough in their own back yard. The Browns' lead at the start of this set was 6½ games. And what was it at the end of those four New York engagements? It was still 6½ games.

On Sunday Sewell walked into Fenway Park to meet the Red Sox, his only remaining threat in the American League race. The Sox, too, are tough in their own Park. It was to be another crucial test for the St. Louis club.

Bounced Back

When the Red Sox took the opener yesterday, 7-6, in 13 dramatic, thrill-packed innings, it looked as if Joe Cronin might be the fellow to start the long-awaited Brownie slide. It had been a rough game—one of the hardest battles of the season. Rookie Rex Cecil, just off a plane from the West Coast, had earned his first major league victory on Bobby Doerr's 15th home run. The pressure, it seemed, was suddenly on Sewell. More than one club in the past has collapsed in a similar situation.

But the Browns yanked at their belts, dug in at the plate and bounced right back to take the second game and even the series, 6-1. Thus, with only single games today and tomorrow remaining in what was called their final crucial stretch of the year—with the Yanks and Red Sox—the Browns still sport a convincing 6½-game cushion. The Tigers, with Newhouser and Trout showing the way, may make a lunge at Sewell in the September drive. But this is doubtful. At least, it is doubtful if the Tigers have enough to make the drive count. Yes, the Brownies have this race in the bag.

Tigers Coming

Who can finish second? The Red Sox, having failed to pull back the Browns, may experience a letdown on their final tour of the West next month. It will be Cronin's job to prevent this. If Rex Cecil continues to look as good as he did yesterday, Joe should do it. But the Tigers are coming fast from the rear and will have to be watched. Having two pitchers like Newhouser and Trout gives a club a tremendous advantage. In the end, it may be that the Red Sox will battle the Yankees for third place.

In the National League, of course, all that remains unsettled is the Cardinal margin. This morning its was 17½ games. Grooming his pitchers for the World Series meeting with the Browns should be a breeze for Billy Southworth. Billy will have an edge on Sewell when the two clash, chiefly because of better balance on the mound.

Below the Cards, the Pirates and Reds continue to struggle for the runner-up spot. A mere half game separated Frisch and McKechnie early today, with Bill on top.

* * *

Briefs . . . Our weekly round-up finds Dixie Walker two points up on Stan Musial in the National batting race, with no one else close enough to this pair to represent a threat. . . . Bobby Doerr, Dick Siebert and Pete Fox are in a three-way fight for the American crown. . . . Bobby almost yielded his lead yesterday when he got only one out of eight against the Browns. . . . That crowd of 32,000 saw about everything in yesterday's opener at Fenway. . . . Cecil hadn't thrown a ball since last Wednesday night. . . . The second game went only five innings because of the Sunday law. . . . The Browns close here tomorrow with a single. . . . The Braves dropped a pair in Pittsburgh, but managed to hold sixth place by half a game.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Doerr	.330	Cronin	.250
Fox	.329	Newsome	.242
Wagner	.317	McBride	.241
Johnson	.308	Culberson	.239
Tabor	.286	Metkovich	.238
Becher	.282	Conroy	.176
Finney	.268	Lake	.167
Partee	.260		

Braves

Holmes	.322	Phillips	.294
Macon	.284	Hofferth	.212
Nieman	.278	Wietelmann	.211
Wright	.270	Workman	.209
Masi	.260	Eichison	.196
Klutz	.265	Huston	.184
		Drews	.167

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Cecil	1	0	Judd	1	1
Ryba	9	4	Terry	8	8
Barrett	6	3	Hausmann	4	7
Bowman	8	6	Woods	1	0
O'Neill	5	5	Lake	0	0

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Hutchinson	7	5	Javery	5	15
Andrews	11	10	Hutchings	0	1
Tobin	12	14	Cardenl	0	5
Barrett	7	11	Rich	0	0

National League

GB		W.	L.	P.C.
—	St. Louis	72	28	.720
17½	Cincinnati	59	45	.567
18	Pittsburgh	58	45	.563
28	Chicago	47	54	.465
28½	New York	50	58	.463
34	Boston	43	62	.410
34½	Philadelphia	41	61	.402
35½	Brooklyn	43	65	.398

Results Aug. 13

Pittsburgh 8, Boston 1.
Pittsburgh 3, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 6.
St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 1.
St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 3.
Cincinnati 4, New York 3.
Cincinnati 9, New York 2.

American League

GB		W.	L.	P.C.
—	St. Louis	66	44	.600
6½	Boston	59	50	.541
8	Detroit	57	51	.528
9½	New York	55	52	.514
13½	Chicago	52	57	.477
14	Cleveland	53	59	.473
17	Philadelphia	50	62	.446
19½	Washington	46	63	.422

Results Aug. 13

Boston 7, St. Louis 6 (13 inns.).
St. Louis 6, Boston 1 (5 inns.).
Washington 2, Cleveland 1.
Washington 4, Cleveland 1.
New York 10, Chicago 1.
Chicago 11, New York 3.
Philadelphia 6, Detroit 1.
Detroit 6, Philadelphia 0.

International League

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—International League standings:

Teams	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	69	51	.575
Newark	69	54	.561
Jersey City	68	57	.513
Buffalo	63	60	.512
Montreal	57	61	.483
Toronto	57	64	.471
Syracuse	54	65	.454
Rochester	53	70	.431

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14 (AP)—Pacific Coast League standings:

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Los Angeles	74	56	.569
Hollywood	68	62	.523
Portland	66	63	.512
San Francisco	65	64	.504
Oakland	64	66	.492
Seattle	62	69	.473
Sacramento	61	69	.469
San Diego	60	71	.458

American Association

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (AP)—American Association standings:

	W	L	Pct.
Milwaukee	82	59	.582
Louisville	72	48	.600
Toledo	71	48	.597
Columbus	66	54	.550
St. Paul	63	58	.543
Minneapolis	45	74	.378
Indianapolis	40	76	.345
Kansas City	33	81	.289

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Walker, Brooklyn, .355.
Runs—Musial, St. Louis, 87.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 85.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 149.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 39.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 15.
Home Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 26.
Stolen Bases—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 17.
Pitching—Wilks, St. Louis, 10-1, .909.

American League

Batting—Doerr, Boston, .330.
Runs—Doerr, Boston, 84.
Runs Batted In—Stephens, St. Louis, 76.
Hits—Doerr, Boston, 136.
Doubles—Cullenbine, Cleveland, 30.
Triples—Lindell, New York, 9.
Home Runs—Doerr, Boston, 15.
Stolen Bases—Stirnweiss, New York, 36.
Pitching—Hughson, Boston, 18-5, .783.

Notes on The Sports Front

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—For the benefit of baseball teams that are wondering where they'll train next spring, we offer this report from Oklahoma U., which recently finished a summer football session and will start again in 90-degree weather in September: . . "Trainer Ted Owen is stuck on hot weather for conditioning because (1) players can be reduced to their normal playing weight faster and get in shape faster, (2) players can recover faster from early injuries, (3) it is much easier for a team trained in heat to go North and play in colder climes than for northern teams to come South and play in our heat. . . ." Interesting, perhaps, but the ball clubs will continue to train where Judge Landis tells them, regardless of temperatures.

* * *

Vince Di Maggio, who is having a slight argument with Owner Bill Benswanger of the Pirates over a $9.97 dinner check (the Bucs' limit is $4.50) says: "If you think I eat too much, trade me." . . . Where does he think they'll find any takers since that tab became public? . . . Ben Chapman, who hopes to manage a Brooklyn farm club when his tour of duty as a Dodger pitcher ends, reports: "I've worked under Joe McCarthy, Bob Shawkey, Miller Huggins, Bucky Harris, Oscar Vitt, Jimmy Dykes, and Joe Cronin. With this experience and what I hope to obtain from Leo Durocher, the next time I manage a ball club it should be better than Class B." . . . Wonder what Ben can learn from Leo that he didn't already know when he earned himself a year's suspension for hitting an umpire?

* * *

For the first time, all of the Naval Academy's football games, except the Army scrap, will be broadcast under commercial sponsorship this fall . . . Ed Ray, the young Texas tennis star, will enroll at Andover Academy this fall.

* * *

Two of last season's Camp Lejeune footballers fought with the Second Marine Division at Saipan. Lieuts. Alfred Mannino (Iowa end) and Alex Leugo (Purdue center) led platoons into the thick of the fighting . . . A candidate for the Camp Ellis, Ind., football team is Corp. Tok Nitahara, an American of Japanese descent who played for Long Beach, Calif., Junior College.

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(Continued)

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Koiso, Gen. Kuniaki (kōō-nē-ä-kē kō-ē-sō — even accent)—New Premier of Japan.

Mannerheim, Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf (kärl gōōs'-täv män'-ĕr-hăm) — Finland's new President.

Nomura, Admiral Naokuni (nä-ō-kōō-nē nō-mōō-rä—even accent)—Japanese Navy Minister, replacing Admiral Shigetaro Shimada.

Oikawa, Admiral Koshiro (kō-shī-rō ō-ī-kä-wä — even accent) — Newly appointed Chief of the Japanese Naval Staff.

Sawamoto, Admiral Yorio (yō-rē-ō sä-wä-mō-tō—even accent) — Appointed Commander of the Japanese Kure Naval Station, succeeding Vice-Admiral Naokuni Nomura.

Umezu, Gen. Yoshijiro (yō-shē-jē-rō, ōō-mē-zōō — even accent)—Appointed Chief of the Japanese Army General Staff, replacing Hideki Tojo.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Dinan (dē'-näN')—Town on the fighting front in Brittany.

Halmahera (häl'-mä-hä'-rä) — Island of the South Pacific, stepping stone to the Philippines.

Rennes (rĕn) — Important city in Brittany.

Rzeszów (zhĕ'-shōōf)—Town north of the Carpathian Mountains, Russia.

Sambor (säm'-bôr) — Rail junction in the southern part of Old Poland.

Tilsit (til'-zit)—East Prussian rail center.

Vire (vēr)—Town and river in Normandy.

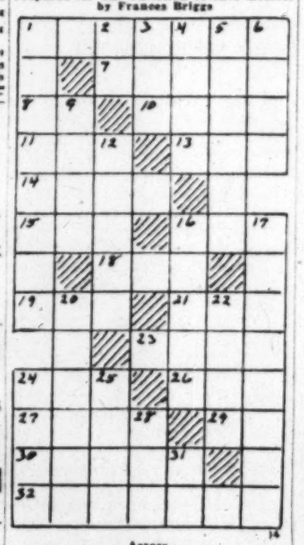
Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nat/ure, verd/ure; K = ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh = z in azure.

A Verse for Today . . .

I will set no wicked thing before mine eyes. . . . It shall not cleave to me.—PSALMS 101:3

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What country was named in honor of Simon Bolivar?
7—What is a direly gesticulatory dance?
8—Symbol for ruthenium is what?
10—What is a metal-bearing vein?
11—Tannin is used in making what?
13—Cover.
14—What is a Chinese money of account?
15—Pronoun.
16—How many acts are there in Wagner's "Das Rheingold"?
18—Maline is what?
19—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
21—Summit.
23—"Great Tom" is what?
24—What is an outfit of tools or articles for a special purpose?
26—What is capital of Brazil?
27—At all times.
29—Noun suffix.
30—What fabric once typified luxury?
32—Bagheera is what in "The Jungle Books"?

Down
1—What is Rafaele's singing voice in "Jewels of the Madonna"?
2—What are initials of actress wed to Alfred Lunt?
3—In what State was Carl Sandburg born (abbr.)?
4—What was a stringed instrument now superseded by the violin?
5—More than half of population of 1 Across are what (sing.)?
6—Old.
9—What is the two-toed sloth?
12—Who composed music for "Roberta" (poss.)?
16—What animal lives exclusively on fish?
17—Meriwether Lewis was what?
20—Who is a countess in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night"?
22—Hodgepodge is what?
24—What do you call the ashes of seaweed?
25—What is the "Volunteer State" (abbr.)?
28—To soak flax.
31—In what State would you find "Old Man of the Mountain" (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Reamer Keller

"I didn't turn your pancakes over, dear—saving gas, you know."

Brevities

Citizens of Moscow are now indulging in some innocent relaxation after their lengthy ordeal. They recently enjoyed a parade featuring fifty-seven thousand supermen on their way to jail.—Brubaker in The New Yorker.

In America a man who bore a strong resemblance to Hitler has shaved off his moustache. He takes the gloomy view, however, that the Führer may retaliate by doing the same.—Punch.

In Lighter Vein

Go Away

She was on her way home from a first-aid course when she saw a man lying prone in the middle of the sidewalk. His face was cradled on one arm; the other arm was twisted under him in a peculiar position. Without a moment's hesitation, she got down on her knees and went to work.

"Lady," said the victim after a few moments, "I don't know what you're doing, but I wish you'd quit tickling me. I'm trying to hold a lantern for this fellow down in the manhole."—Grit.

Small-Fry Experiment

Out Indianapolis way a small child was observed walking over to a pair of horses hitched to a city ash wagon, then whispering something to them, with the result that the team dashed off down the street. The puzzled driver asked the child what she had said. She explained that she had merely said, "giddiyap."

Petal By Petal

Pfc.: "I just found out that Lana Turner doesn't love me."

Pvt.: "Oh, do you know her?"

Pfc.: "No, I just tried it out on a daisy."—The Totem Post.

It's an Idea!

Portland, Ore.

The manager-caretaker of our apartment house carefully sorts out all magazines which come down in the wastebaskets, and lays them neatly on a table in the basement. Any of the tenants can go there and help himself to magazines in which he is interested. After circulating generally through the building, they find their way into the old-paper bundles. We cannot all subscribe to all the magazines we like, but with the friendly help of all, we can enjoy this circulation. Most of the tenants are strangers to each other.

V. S.

Today's Quotation

Education alone can conduct us to that enjoyment which is at once best in quality and infinite in quantity.—HORACE MANN

NEWS ITEM— WE PATRONIZE A LOCAL TONSORIAL ARTIST.
HE'S IN THE SERVICE BUT THERE'S A FARMER UP ON MAPLE RIDGE MIGHT HEP YOU
BARBER
CLOSED FOR DURATION
HAVE GONE TO GIVE HITLER A TRIMMING
SO WE WENT TO MAPLE RIDGE AND SAT OUT IN THE SHED
YOU CUT IT NICE AND CLOSE
I ALWAYS CROP 'EM CLOSE - YOU SEE I'M A SHEEP SHEARER

The Taffles—*"The Defense Rests!"* By PALMER

TAKE ABRAHAM LINCOLN, THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR
—EVEN HE COULDN'T RIDE A BIKE!
WELL—GULP! WELL—GULP!
Tom Palmer
WELL—GULP!
YOUR DADDY CAN'T RIDE A BIKE EITHER!

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Deciding Factor* By LE PELLEY

I HAVE TO DECIDE WHETHER TO GO SWIMMING OR CUT THE GRASS
YOU COULD FLIP A COIN —
WELL.. THE GRASS NEEDS CUTTING.. BUT THEN AGAIN IT'S A HOT DAY
IT'S JUST ONE OF THOSE THINGS! I GUESS THE GRASS IS MORE IMPORTANT ...
BUT STILL... WE MIGHT AS WELL GO SWIMMING AS LONG AS WE'RE RIGHT HERE!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Who Was in the Cellar?* By RODGERS

Last night I thought I heard the Boss down in the cellar—
And I supposed he'd had an idea about the treasure and gone down to check on it-
But I was mistaken. It wasn't the Boss at all—
And whoever it was heard me coming in time to get away
Now who could that have been?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Call for Casey Jones!* By THE HAGERS

YOU LOOK CHIPPER, BOSSY.
IT'S PROBABLY DUE TO MY NEW DIET.
BECAUSE OF THE FOOD SHORTAGE, COWS NOW GET PROTEINS FROM COAL MIXED WITH HAY.
OH, YES, I READ ABOUT IT IN THE PAPERS.
WHICH DO YOU PREFER— BITUMINOUS OR ANTHRACITE?
ANYTHING THAT GETS UP STEAM.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Heading Off Imperialism

Those who took President Roosevelt's speech at Bremerton as merely a pleasant travelogue or a somewhat commonplace retelling of the importance of the Pacific to America will do well to take another look at it. Even those who noticed the great political utility of this homely report of travels military may have overlooked a vital affirmation of national policy.

We could wish that the President on Saturday had been as courageous and as informative in his discussion of Pacific bases as he was in the discussion of Atlantic bases in his speech of May 27, 1941. The public needs more understanding of the subject, but it knows enough already of the larger issue to give support to the general position announced by Mr. Roosevelt. And a favorable response on the basic question should encourage the politicians to bolder courses.

That basic question is, Will Americans choose international co-operation or single-handed imperialism as a means of obtaining security? The American people will have this decision to make over and over again.

It is presented clearly in this matter of the Pacific Islands. Senator McKellar only a few days ago was talking in a vein highly reminiscent of Senator Beveridge and the imperialists of fifty years ago. He seemed to be saying that the United States should take and fortify every base necessary for its defense. Others of this school of thinking have developped a picture of America as a military colossus, single-handedly dominating the Pacific and Atlantic.

Certainly the United States has been awakened to the folly of a hermit-like isolationism. There must be wise provision for safeguarding the approaches to the United States. There will be fortification of strategic bases. But this is not enough.

The approaches that must be guarded are not merely military. They involve such things as the rise of dictators and dictatorial ideas in far-away lands. But even where only the physical approaches are concerned there are at least two grave flaws in the imperialist viewpoint. One is the practical difficulty of obtaining and maintaining the bases. If they intend to seize all the approaches, what parts of Canada and Mexico would they begin with? Do they believe it is possible to occupy and hold all the hundreds of Pacific islands? The second trouble is the jingoistic, imperialistic self-centeredness which accompanies such a policy.

We do not believe American opinion will ever sanction any such extreme course. We believe it will recognize that security in the end depends on co-operation, and that it will wish to take the leadership in co-operative security. President Roosevelt made the essential choice when in the Bremerton speech he dismissed proposals to take "whatever islands are necessary."

He did not appear to be defying the imperialists, but in his declaration that "we have no desire to ask for any possessions of the United Nations" he was laying down a negative position which should be crystallized and developed into a positive policy of co-operation to maintain the bases in the Pacific which can hold the crime of aggression in check and obtain for the United States a security which it can never win by single-handed, imperialistic military might.

"They Shall Come Again"

Joseph Lapadura is a Brooklyn stevedore whose wife's only son, Frederick J. Naporano, went off to war two years ago at the age of 19. Mr. Lapadura showed great presence of mind, wisdom, and kindness of heart when he intercepted a telegram to his wife from the War Department two weeks ago which said the boy was missing in action in Italy.

Mr. Lapadura said nothing to his wife because she was planning, at her son's request, a twenty-first birthday party for him on Sunday. "Invite all the kids and the neighbors," wrote Frederick, "and set a place for me and pretend that I am there." Mr. Lapadura was wise enough not to interfere with his wife's happy plans.

The news accounts do not say Mr. Lapadura was a praying man or that he asked God to save the boy for his mother's sake. But he let his good instincts guide him and did what he felt to be the kindest thing in the circumstances. Then, Sunday afternoon, came a second telegram saying that Pvt. Frederick J. Naporano had been found safe and had returned to his command!

Other fathers and mothers are receiving such messages today, and many others have difficulty overcoming a sinking feeling when their sons sail for destinations overseas. Those parents are wisest who, like Mr. Lapadura, follow their highest sense of right. They turn over to God the problem of caring for their boys. One verse in the book of Jeremiah may be helpful to them. It says: "Refrain thy voice from weeping and thine eyes from tears: for thy work shall be rewarded, saith the Lord; and they shall come again from the land of the enemy."

Back-to-School Movement

Social agencies are issuing sharp warnings against the false values absorbed by youth working at high wages, not only in defense plants, shipyards, machine shops, but in trucking industries and retail stores. For youngsters wisely guided into positions fitting their individual talents, wartime employment is proving a sound safety valve for energies requiring proper outlets. But in too many instances, the effects of high-paying jobs upon the younger generation may be seen in reports that 16-to-18-year-olds are leading offenders in the Nation's courts.

Towns and cities owe much to young folk who leave their classrooms to take up the slack in wartime employment. Industries of several States have officially commended the young people for relieving the manpower strain. But communities must find means for directing the youngsters back into channels of vocational training which they will need in highly competitive postwar employment fields.

Newspaper headlines are beginning to point to the wartime luxury role of 14-to-18-year-old youngsters in $25-to-$75-a-week jobs. Getting postwar jobs will depend upon training which youth is giving up these days for the questionable advantage of inflated wages.

Somehow the younger worker must be made to realize that the job that looms so big from a wartime perspective will deteriorate into just another routine position two to three years from now—if, indeed, there are jobs. This might be done by special schools assigned the training of wartime workers and returning war veterans hovering close to or in their teens. Here is a home-front problem requiring the most advanced type of thinking—before the war ends and leaves the young people to fend for themselves in a less hospitable business world.

Japan, Short of Invasion

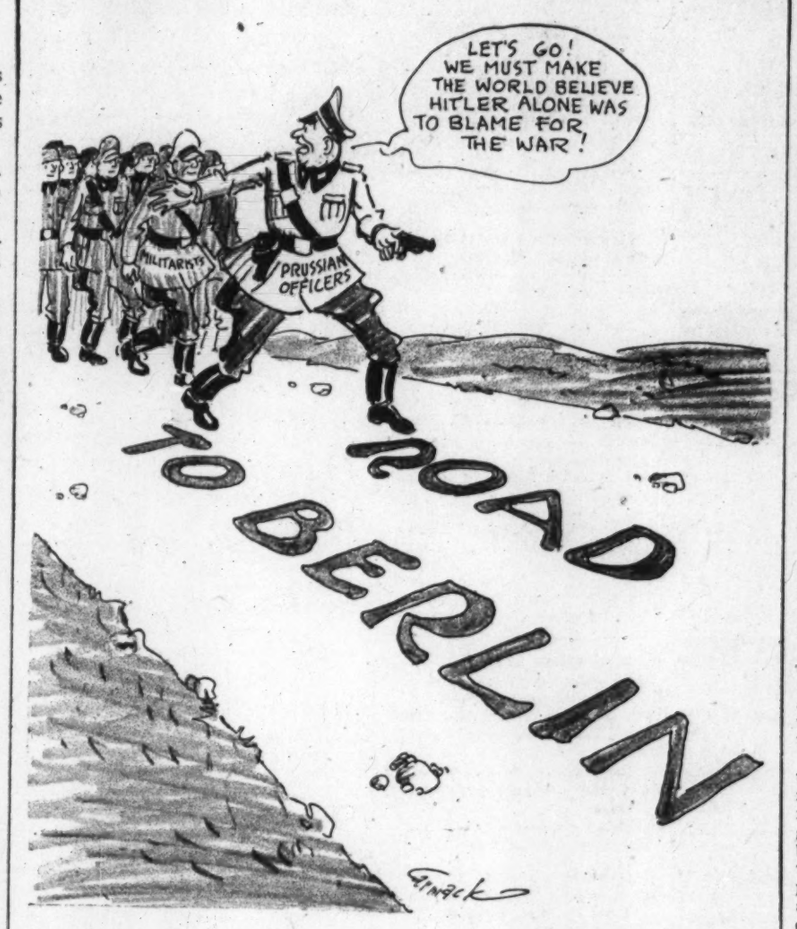
Admiral Nimitz's opinion that invasion of Japan may not be necessary for victory but that occupation may be a prerequisite of durable peace in the Pacific focuses attention on one of the most elusive problems confronting Americans. This problem has two parts: (1) how Japan is to be controlled until ready for international society; (2) how best the Japanese can be guided toward those principles which are being written indelibly into civilization's code by the sacrifices of millions the world over.

Admiral Nimitz's statement clearly implies that Japan may surrender unconditionally before actual invasion of her home islands begins. This view may be based on secret information as to the internal condition of Japan. In any event, there are at least two reasons for hoping the Admiral is right. One is that an unconditional surrender by Japan short of invasion would save the lives of many Allied fighting men. Another reason is that an invasion of Japan, especially if this should occur before Chinese forces could be freed to take part in it, might some day be construed in the Orient as a white man's attack.

There are not the same reasons for invading Japan as for invading Germany. But, as Admiral Nimitz foresees, an occupation of Japan by United Nations forces will probably be a necessary prelude to other measures of control and re-education. This perhaps need not be a protracted occupation, for there are ways of policing Japan from the outside. International air forces can be based conveniently on Pacific islands to keep watch over Japan. Cargoes which might be used to rebuild the Japanese war machine can be intercepted at inspection ports along all sea routes to Japan.

Moreover, a Japan stripped of the territories she has seized on the Asiatic mainland, and prevented from regaining a foothold on that continent, can never again become a major threat to her neighbors.

The Battle for Berlin May Come Sooner Than Expected


LET'S GO! WE MUST MAKE THE WORLD BELIEVE HITLER ALONE WAS TO BLAME FOR THE WAR!
MILITARISTS
PRUSSIAN OFFICERS
ROAD TO BERLIN
GINGER

Our Readers Say—

A German Word

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wonder what our English cousins think of our way of adulterating the language—or are they as bad as we are? In an article on The Christian Science Monitor editorial page recently appear the words "strafe" and "strafing." Of course, I have seen these words innumerable times during the last year or two, but I still feel the same revulsion every time I see them.

I am not a philological scholar, but in my eyes these are pure German words, not a smell of English about them. To "strafe" means to punish, and I don't see why, at this of all times, we should honor the Germans by using their language instead of our own.

Knox, Ind. HANS V. ANDERSEN

[EDITOR'S NOTE: It was "our English cousins" who originated the use of the word "strafe," which is pronounced either with the broad or long "a" in its Anglicized form. It was adopted from the German phrase, *Gott strafe England* (God punish England)—for her having gone to war with Germany in defense of Belgium and France. The word was used by British soldiers in World War One, primarily when airplanes flew low and machine-gunned German troops. It has come into general use, as has many another German or foreign word, and now is employed by the military to mean inflicting heavy damage by gunfire or shellfire.]

Heartrending Plea

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Dear Editor:
Please, friend, lay off fresh blueberry pie!
In Chicago, the berry is fabulously high.
And, do you know, some, even at that
Aren't blueberries at all—just huckleberries flat?
Our folk each season passed such truck by.
Plebeian. Seedy. Tough. And Dry.
(We hail from Cape Cod where blueberries grow
Great, cerulean globules, high bush and low.)
We tell you, friend, and we ain't bluffin',
Chicago scarce knows a blueberry muffin.
The article here is counterfeit—
Sparse-specked with withery blobs of grit.
If you could but sense how oft we sigh
For genuine New England blueberry pie,
You'd mercifully lay off the theme
Of breakfasting on blueberries and cream.

Chicago E. LEAVITT

"I Want to See a Change"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What the recent Democratic convention has revealed of political intrigue and dishonesty is about the last straw.

In The Christian Science Monitor of June 18, "Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dewey" gave me satisfaction as well as information.

I have intended before this to express to you my appreciation of the high order of journalism of The Christian Science Monitor, and the value that I have found in all that Roscoe Drummond, Joseph Harsch, and Erwin Canham give us from week to week.

I want to see a change in the government of my country, and I think as many as possible should be informed of the background as well as character of those who are placed in high office.

Dorset, Vt. ELIZABETH PIERCE DURHAM

"They Are Not Prisoners"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I congratulate you on your editorial of July 25, on the former Italian prisoners of war. I am deeply moved by your sense of humanity. I shall do my best to help repatriate the million Italians here before a revolution is started against them. The situation you describe in Boston is the same in New Jersey and in California.

(Contessa) BIANCA GABRIELLE

New York

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

Navies Measured

The Bookshelf

Description of the navies of the world at a popular price is offered in NAVY YEAR BOOK, edited by Phillip Andrews and Leonard Engel (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. $4.50). The book differs somewhat in arrangement from similar publications, in having separate pictorial and data sections. The illustrated section is confined to those navies which have been belligerents in the present war; the text covers all navies.

The introduction carries a condensed account of the war at sea from September, 1939, to January, 1944. Other chapters discuss briefly the submarine warfare in the Atlantic and the growth of United States naval aviation.

Along with the illustrated section devoted to each navy is an historical study, which tells of the development of outstanding types of ships—the monitor by the United States and the U-boat by the Germans.

The pages devoted to the United States Navy go into considerable detail, and contain certain errors, which are evidently repeated from material used as source.

Included in the history of the British Navy are comments on the navies of the British Commonwealths and India. It is here mentioned, for a little-known fact, that legally the British Navy is the King's personal property; hence the prefix, "His Majesty's Ship," really means what it says.

Elsewhere, an eye-catching entry refers to the Soviet Navy and mentions the adaptability of its sailors. "Soviet sailors," it reads, "have a strong tradition of fighting on land whenever the occasion requires and in the 1939-40 Russo-Finnish war demonstrated the versatility by fighting as ski troops."

In another place, remark is made that Italy prepared for the wrong war, planning to take advantage of certain weaknesses in French ships, and to strike, in conjunction with land-based planes, at France's communications with its North African colonies. Instead, they found themselves pitted against sturdier British antagonists.

The pictures cover ships of all classes, care having been taken to include specimens of types lately developed. Again slight mistakes show up. The Soviet cruiser Krasni Krim, for example, is designated in its illustration as a heavy cruiser, whereas in the text the armament is properly given as that of a light cruiser.

Interesting in representations of the latest United States vessels is the absence of portholes for battleships, cruisers, and destroyers. This deletion, made to insure watertightness, does not appear in the photographs of ships of other navies, save in a few of the newer British destroyers.

Some readers might regard the full-page advertisements appearing in the data section a discordant feature. Otherwise they should find the book acceptable. F. L. O.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Great Negro Contribution

It seems particularly appropriate that in its celebration of National Music Week recently, Hampton Institute should dedicate its entire program to the late Dr. R. Nathaniel Dett. This unusually talented man, who for a number of years was director of music at Hampton Institute, was one of a number of Negroes who have made genuinely outstanding contributions to the creative field in music. Few tonal fabrications are more appealing, and at the same time more elevating, than his great choral composition, "Listen to the Lambs," and this is but one of many works from his pen that have received and deserved recognition.

The attainments of the few musicians, artists, literary creators, scientists, lawyers, and educators among the Negroes, while at present they must be taken largely as shining individual cases, are signposts. They constitute first-class evidence that the Negro in general has the innate foundation of high attainment, and that in time he will—as a race—achieve it, if he is given the chance.—*Newport News (Va.) Daily Press.*

The Washington Conference of 1944

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

The most important diplomatic conference since Versailles convenes here in Washington a week hence, with exceptionally favorable prospects of success.

Nine months after Russia, Britain, China, and the United States agreed at Moscow to set up a world-security organization "at the earliest practicable date," the representatives of the "big four" are meeting to do it.

There are good reasons to report that the shape of the peace machinery and the agreements essential to bring it into being are farther advanced than official announcements have yet proclaimed, and by those who have access to the facts, the "Washington Peace Conference" of 1944 is confidently expected to produce the three-dimensional, full-bodied framework of the new league of United Nations.

There are at least six factors which give substance to the optimism which is expressed in official quarters.

In the first place, this time the diplomatists are going about it much differently than they did in 1919. They are not dismantling the Allied coalition which is winning the war and attempting to wave a wholly new and largely artificial peace organization into being. They are taking the unity of the United Nations and the existing alliance of the United Nations and preparing to turn it from war aims to peace aims.

Secondly, the Allies are preparing to secure the common peace in the midst of their common effort to win the war. They are building the means to secure the peace while they are still able to see and feel and touch the perils of the war. That's good.

The Four-Power conferees, who will work together and live together in the quiet confines of Dumbarton Oaks in Georgetown for the next several weeks, are coming together with much preliminary agreement behind them. They are already agreed on the necessity of establishing a provisional peace organization; they are agreed that it should be established before the war is over; they are agreed on the broad principles which should underlie that organization.

While the framing of the actual charter of an emerging league of United Nations will be the essential business of the Washington Conference, there is already evident a substantial meeting of minds between the Soviet, British, Chinese, and American governments. The conference looks to creation of an assembly on which ultimately all countries may be equally represented, the setting up of a court for the handling of justiciable disputes, and the establishment of a small United Nations executive council which will be charged with the responsibility of taking whatever action is needed to prevent aggression and on which decision the "big four" would have to be in unanimous agreement before force was used.

Recent declarations in the official Soviet press suggest that Russia is ready to accept such an undertaking, and there appears to be nothing at present projected which is not in keeping in letter and in spirit with the Connally Resolution almost unanimously passed by the Senate, and with the platform pledges of both American political parties.

Finally, substantial agreement on important side issues, without which it would be hard to begin the larger security discussions, has now been reached, it is reliably learned. These preliminary understandings encompass nearly all of the thorny problems of armistice and the scope and functioning of the military occupation of the Reich.

It is reassuring that a very solid relationship prevails between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the senatorial committee of eight with which he has been in close touch during the months which have intervened between the Moscow Conference and the meetings which start next week.

The tentative plan which the United States will probably advance is that the United Nations executive council, which can alone authorize collective action, will be made up of the "big four" and two or three of the smaller countries to be elected, probably on a rotation basis. The employment of force to forestall or resist aggression would have to be approved by all of the "big four" and at least one of the smaller countries. If one of the "big four" elected to withhold active approval but not to oppose action in a concrete case, then two of the smaller nations would have to assent before action could be taken. Such a procedure would mean that at no time would Russia, Britain, China, or America be called upon to join in applying sanctions against an aggressor except at their own initiative and would also guarantee the voice of the smaller countries would have due weight.

These proposed procedures may well be modified and perfected during the coming conversations but the very fact that the discussions have reached this stage of practical detail shows that the conference is going to go to the heart of the problem.

The "Washington Conference" will bind none of the participants. It is a conference of the technicians, not of the heads of states, and their recommendations will be referred to their governments. American membership in, and American commitments to, a world security organization will ultimately go before Congress where it must have the two-thirds approval of the Senate.

Gov. Dewey's New England Forebears

In this year of our Lord, 1944, the name Dewey has become one with which to conjure. . . . Whence comes this leader? . . . That is a question which many are asking and nowhere more often than in Vermont, where the Dewey name is borne from one end of the State to the other. Vermont remembers, first and foremost, its fighting parson, the Rev. Jedidiah Dewey—the minister of the first church established in the State, the First Congregational Church of Bennington. Following the first settlement in 1761, the parson moved from Westfield, Mass., to Bennington and built, in 1763, largely with his own hands, his home which is still standing—the oldest frame house in the State. The parson was a powerful influence not only in the controversy between the Green Mountain Boys and New York on the one hand and New Hampshire on the other, but also during the Revolution.

Legend records that there was no one, other than the parson, whose admonitions meant much to Ethan Allen. Upon one occasion, when Ethan Allen got up in the middle of the service and started to stamp out of the church to record his disapproval of the parson's remarks, the parson roared: "Sit down, thou bold blasphemer, and listen to the word of God!" And the legend, at least, records that Ethan Allen did sit down.

Of the numberless stories, the most amusing, perhaps, is the scene which occurred in the Bennington church on the Sunday following the battle of Ticonderoga. The parson made a long prayer and gave great praise to God for the success of the expedition, and at length the volatile Ethan could stand it no longer and exploded: "Parson Dewey! Parson Dewey! Don't forget to tell the Lord that I was there!"

The principal progenitor of the Deweys was Thomas Dewey who, in 1630, landed at Massachusetts Bay from Sandwich, England. Thomas Dewey had four sons, Thomas, Josiah, Israel, and Jedidiah, and one daughter, Anna, and they left a prolific line of descendants who, in the early days, were a great factor in the settlement of Vermont and New Hampshire.

The son, Jedidiah, was the grandfather of Parson Jedidiah Dewey of Bennington fame. This line of the family seems to have flowed up largely on the west side of the Green Mountains.

The Josiah Dewey branch, in the early days, moved up the Connecticut River valley and settled, in 1766, at Hartland, Vt. The family was also among the first settlers of Lebanon, N. H., after moving from Lebanon, Conn. . . .

Gov. Thomas E. Dewey is a member of this branch of the family. His grandfather, George Martin Dewey, was born at Lebanon, N. H., March 14, 1827, and moved to Michigan in 1852. He was a teacher and newspaper publisher, and was State Senator in Michigan in 1873-74. The great-grandfather, Granville Dewey, the son of Martin Dewey, was one of the settlers of Lebanon, N. H., and married Harriet B. Freeman of Hartland, Vt. Granville Dewey, like several generations of ancestors, was a farmer.

The majority of Deweys for generations, and the typical Deweys, were farmers. They tilled the soil, raised and educated large families, attended church, and held various offices in local and State government. There were a number of ministers and a much fewer number of doctors, lawyers, carpenters, and merchants. The Deweys served at Bunker Hill and Lexington, at Ticonderoga and Hubbardton, and a large number served under Colonel Stark at Bennington—many Bennington residents and others from New Hampshire.—GEORGE ADAMS ELLIS, in the *Bennington (Vt.) Banner.*

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